

EASTERN WORLD

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Contents include :

**THE MONGOLIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

O. EDMUND CLUBB

**INDONESIA'S FIRST
NATIONAL ELECTION**

CHARLES MEEKING

**NEW ZEALAND'S
DEPENDENCIES**

N. E. COAD

**ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
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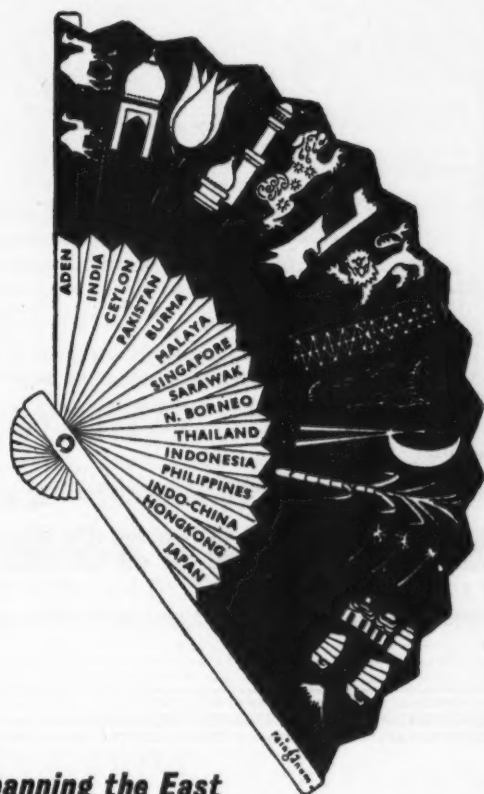
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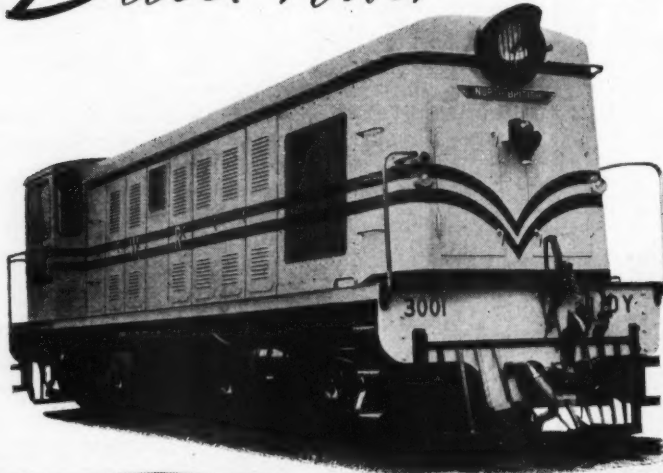
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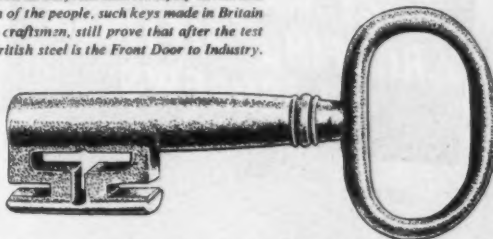
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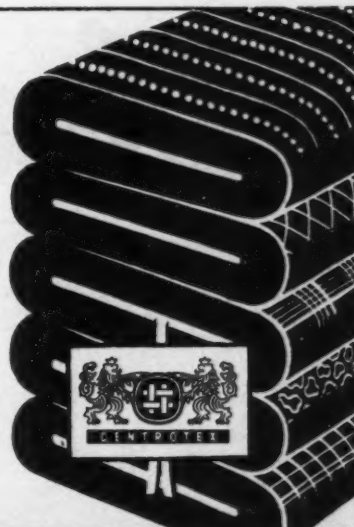
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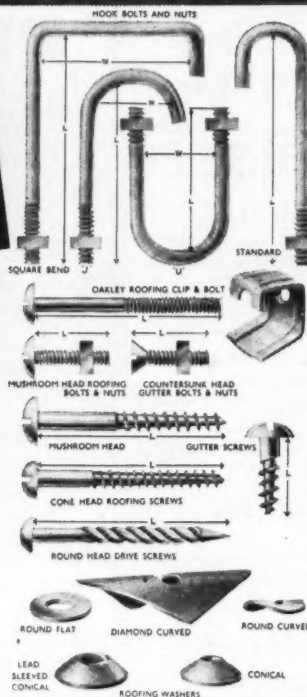
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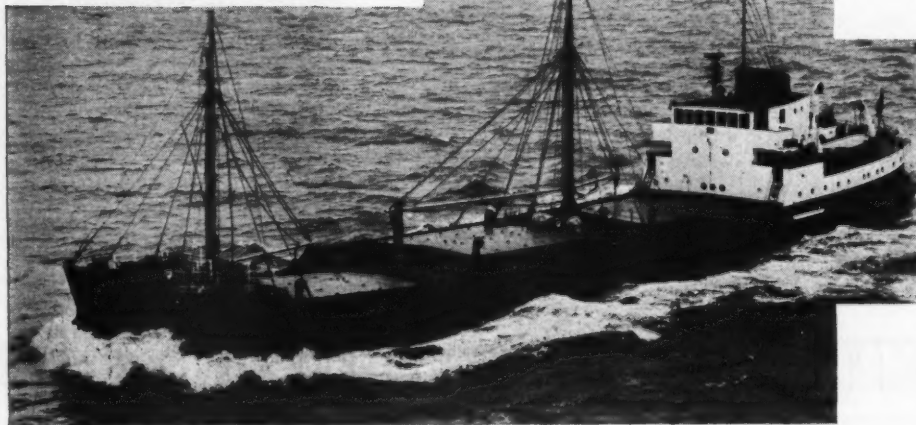
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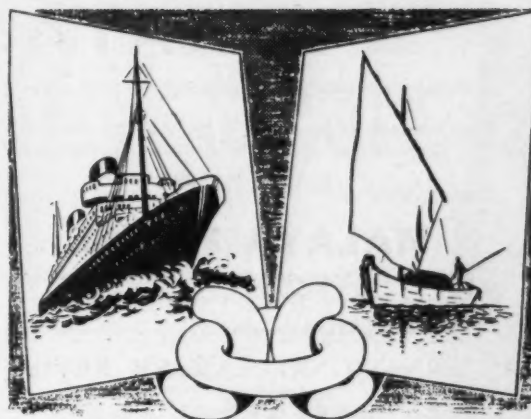
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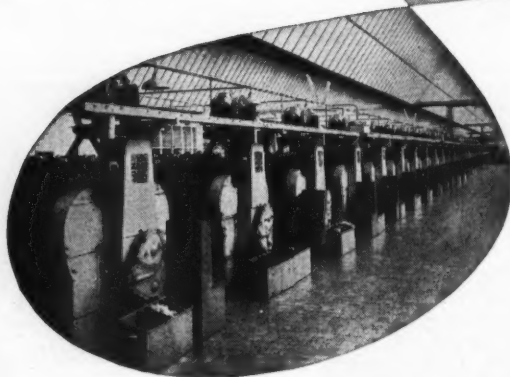
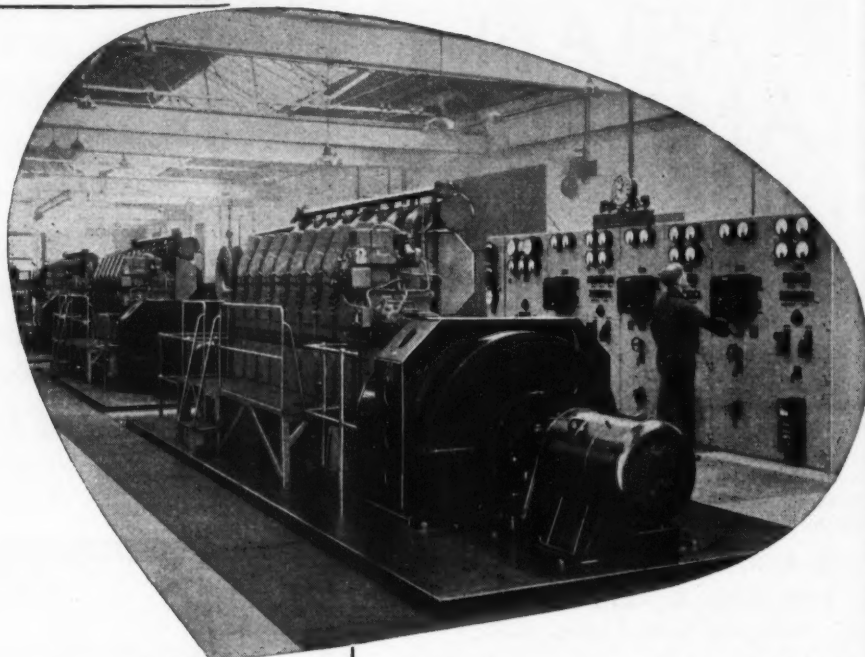
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EASTERN WORLD

London September 1955

Ten Years of Asia

IN the ten years since the Japanese war ended in August 1945 changes have taken place in Asia that have altered the whole course of world events. The position of the western colonial nations seemed deeply entrenched when Japan entered the war, but nothing opened the eyes of Asians more than the defeat of their European masters by a Far Eastern country. The seed of revolt against domination from the west began to sprout, and by the time Japan was defeated it was ready to flower.

Although the movements towards independence in each country of the area bore distinctly national characteristics, and in China and north Viet Nam the movements took on the Communist mantle, they all formed part of the overall pattern of Asian revolution. Now, after ten years, the relationships between Asia and the rest of the world, and between the countries of the region themselves, have become clear enough to see where Asia stands in international affairs.

With the initial impetus of the revolution spent, the primary task confronting the countries of the region is development, economically, politically and socially. The way the countries have set about this has to some extent been misunderstood in the West, and it has very often seemed to Asians that this lack of understanding has led the western nations into believing that the great problem with which the countries of South-East Asia in particular will have to grapple is Communism. The psychological and material approach to the resurgence of Asia has been to "save" the countries from going Communist. Aid has been given mainly for that reason, not for its own sake. This in turn has led the people of Asia to view the motives of the west with some suspicion, for they have felt, not unjustifiably, that the West wishes to dictate, to have a say in Asia's future.

The last ten years have been dominated by the issues of the cold war, and the constant threat that it would turn into a hot one. It has been a period of diplomatic crusade against Communism. This was not the best sort of atmosphere in which newly independent nations could thrive, and it is the Asian rejection of the tenets of a purely anti-Communist argument by the West that has brought into being a large uncommitted area. Any attempt by the West to reverse the situation in China has been looked upon by the other countries in the area as an attempt to mobilise the forces of counter-revolution, not only aiming at Communism but at independence.

By their determination to remain outside the arguments for and against Communism, and by, in the process, showing that China is fully prepared to live peacefully side by side with other Eastern countries, Asia has brought a great moral weight to bear in world relationships. Some people have called it "neutralism." Many prominent Asians deplore the word as indicating a passive role. Asia, in her nascent independence, has brought—more or less as a by-product of necessity for peace—a new concept to world councils; what might be called dynamic neutralism. The growth of this idea has contributed a great deal to creating a new atmosphere in the world.

Asia has come a long way in ten years; there is a long road of development ahead, but what has been achieved in both internal progress and outside relationships will rank as one of the most significant landmarks in world history.

Flies in the Ointment

THERE can be no effective lessening of tension in the Far East as long as the western nations who have an interest in the area feel themselves bound to support the explosive policies of Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, and Ngo Dinh Diem.

The South Korean claim to the strip of territory held by North Korea below the 38th Parallel, and the agitation against the members of the Advisory Commission, is as dangerous as it is preposterous. Syngman Rhee has never been satisfied with the terms of the armistice agreement in Korea, and over a period of time his Government has given encouragement to the people who demonstrate against it. Events have now taken an ugly turn. The claim for territory is unrealistic because the North holds less territory below the Parallel than the South does above it, and any move by the South to take territory by force can only lead to the North acting in a similar fashion in an effort to seize that part of the country which they could claim, if they reasoned like Rhee, belongs to them. A resumption of fighting in Korea to satisfy the inflammatory desires of Mr. Rhee must be avoided at all costs. Although the Americans and British have said they deplore the present South Korean tactics, the danger of warfare will continue until both those countries, and others who fought in Korea, openly repudiate Rhee and all he stands for. In this connection it would surely be wise to cut military aid to South Korea. During the financial year 1955, South Korea is receiving \$280 million for her economy and \$420 million for her army. In addition, Rhee spends 60 per cent of his country's expenditure for military purposes.

Then there is Chiang. Because the Formosa issue has dropped out of the headlines recently, that does not mean that the Generalissimo has given up his aim of harrassing the mainland, and of holding Quemoy and the Matsus even if their retention eventually leads to large scale fighting in which the United States might, with her present policy undefined towards the Formosa area, become drastically involved. When your friends are bent on running you headlong into a packet of trouble, then the time has come to ditch them. The US can do it as gently as she likes, but ditch Chiang and his notions she must.

Finally Diem. Here the big powers can make it clear that the fighting ended in Indo-China on the promise of free elections in 1956 and that in spite of Mr. Diem, if necessary, those elections will take place. If not, then their responsibility towards Viet Nam in the event of reopened fighting will end.

These three gentlemen suited the purposes of the United States well when the crusade against Communism was at its height. Now that a *détente* with the Communist world is the order of the day they have become an embarrassment and an encumbrance.

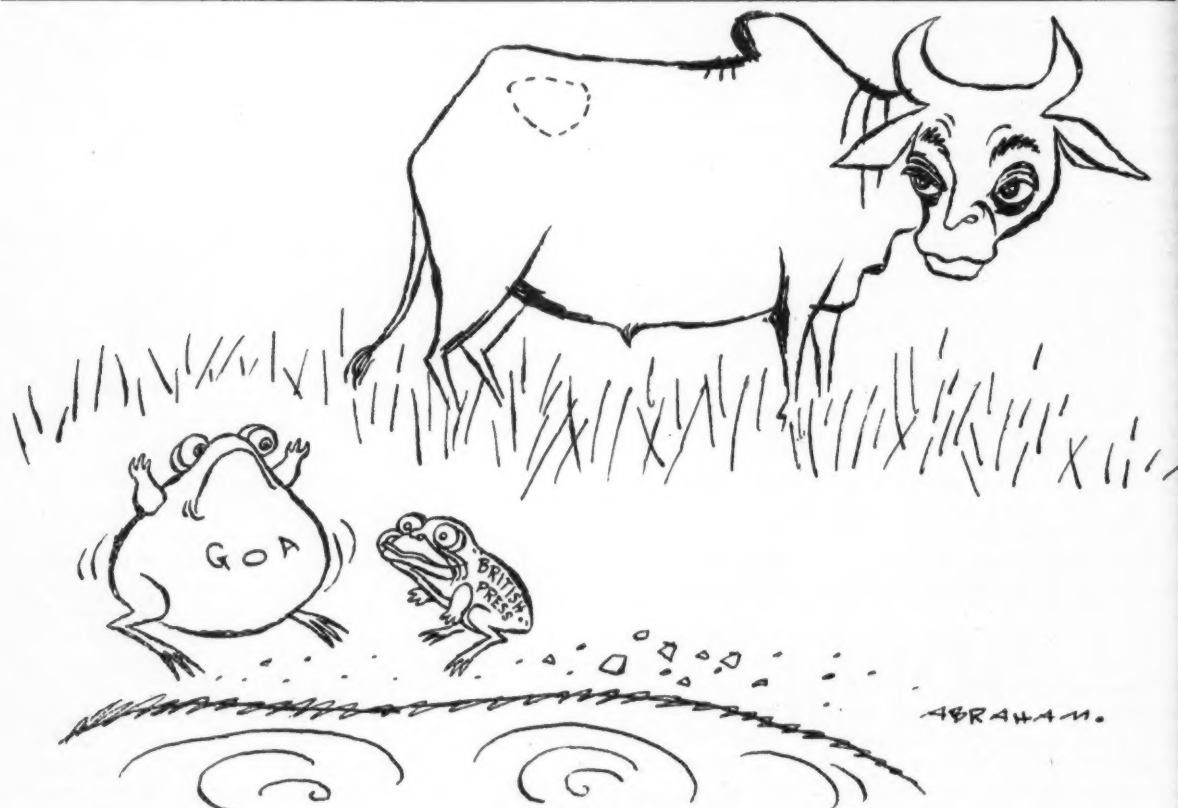
New Government in Pakistan

THE Government of Pakistan under the new Prime Minister, Chaudhri Mohammad Ali, has two primary tasks to perform. One is to stabilise the situation between the east and west wings of the country by giving practical effect to the two-unit plan, and the other is to formulate a constitution, thus paving the way for nationwide general elections.

Chaudhri Mohammad Ali is a much respected man and an able administrator, but not of the same political

acumen as Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, leader of the Awami League. The latter was to form a Muslim League-Awami League coalition, but Acting Governor-General, General Mirza, in a last-minute decision, offered the Premiership to Chaudhri Mohammad Ali instead, and the Vice-Premiership to Mr. Suhrawardy who, however, refused to take office. His Awami League has rejected the offer to join in a proposed "National Government." It remains to be seen whether the new Prime Minister's handling of the Government will draw the people towards the Muslim League in the future elections, or whether the Awami League can take effective advantage of its period in opposition to strengthen its appeal in the country.

Fazlul Huq, the octogenarian leader of the East Bengal United Front, is the lynch-pin of the political scene at the moment, although his party means very little now that the Awami League is not part of it. It seems that however much the leaders of the Muslim League dislike Huq and his politics, they think it expedient to go into coalition with him because they fear the power of Suhrawardy. Right now there is political calm, but there are more storms yet to come.



BURSTING POINT

"Was she as big as this?" . . . She puffed and puffed herself out till she was almost as round as a ball. "As big as . . . ?" she began—but then she burst

("The Ox and the Frog," from Aesop's Fables)

A QUESTION OF FACE

By J. W. T. Cooper (EASTERN WORLD Diplomatic Correspondent)

WITH the atmosphere of the top level conference at Geneva casting its spell over the capitals of the world, the climate is set fair for the easing of tension in Europe. Preliminary and tentative contacts have been made between China and America, which means that we should be able, over the next few months, to look forward to a relaxation of tension in the Far East.

It would be foolish to pretend that everything in the garden is lovely, and that the American view of China has altered drastically. In the Far East, United States policies in the future have to contend with saving face which they have not in Europe, for although the explosive atmosphere between the two countries is dispersing slowly, a great deal of agonising reappraisal has to be done by the State Department before anything positive will emerge. It has now become a question of practicabilities and patience.

The talks in Geneva between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wang on the question of each country's nationals are in a sense only a means for testing the depth of good will; the real points of contention between the US and China will have to be handled at a higher level. What does China want, what does she see as the ultimate result of successful negotiations? First, that Taiwan (Formosa) and the off-shore islands are part of territorial China, and the recognition that the incorporation of them into China is an internal affair. She wants the American Seventh Fleet removed from the area because she sees it as a menace to her security. She wants the world to recognise that China is a great power and as such should have a seat in the United Nations. She wants normal relations with other nations, wants them to believe she has no aggressive intentions, and desires normal free trade relations.

And America, what does she want? It is not so easy to know—taken in the long term—for it must be clear in Washington, as it is almost everywhere else, that if there is to be any normalisation of the situation in the Far East, the United States has to lessen her influence in the area. The more one looks at the practicabilities the more it becomes obvious that it comes down to the question of how long the United States can maintain her stand in the Far East, and how much she will have to give way. This is why the question of face comes into it.

It has been made officially clear to me that China is taking an unequivocal stand on what she considers are her rights. Suppose at some future time the Americans were willing to convince Chiang Kai-shek to evacuate Quemoy and Matsu, and in return for China's agreeing to recognise Taiwan as a republic under Chiang, support Peking's claim to a seat in the UN. China would not agree; she is adamant that there shall not be two Chinas. Similarly Peking will not agree to a plebiscite among the Taiwanese, even if every Nationalist soldier was temporarily evacuated from the island. On this point, however, there are signs that she would be less suspicious of neutral Asian supervision, but

China will make it difficult, even impossible, for anyone to manoeuvre her into the position where she will agree that a plebiscite is one solution.

America is still committed to her friendship with Chiang, and is continuing to take the stand that he should be represented at talks about the future of Taiwan. Peking's position is that discussions can take place with the US about the "Taiwan area," but Chiang cannot be in on these talks because it only concerns America. On the other hand, America cannot be included in any decision on the future of Taiwan, as that is an internal matter. Chou En-lai's reiterated assurance that Taiwan will be liberated peacefully, and his recent reference to dealing with "local authorities" in Taiwan seem to confirm the approach which China will make over the coming months.

The probable course of events will go something like this: meetings will continue between China and the US at ambassadorial level, with Peking giving small concessions to American opinion through the release of nationals until a more friendly atmosphere prevails. Then contacts will be made at a higher level, and as recognition by one of another is difficult, Chou might meet Dulles at a conference on Far Eastern problems sponsored by India and Burma, at which the whole issue of western influence in Asia may come up. With the support of other Asian states, China will make a strong case for the world's ceasing to regard the Nationalists as representing China in the United Nations. At this time, or even before, Peking will canvass the leaders in Taiwan about the incorporation of the island into the People's Republic with a semi-autonomous status. She will offer a place on the Central Consultative Committee for Kuomintang leaders. At a Far Eastern conference, or bilaterally with the US, China will give some guarantee of her peaceful intentions in Asia and the Pacific, and may even seek some kind of non-aggression pact with the United States.

It will be a slow process to achieve these ends, and there are always unforeseen events which could upset the trend. But Peking is absolutely determined to be patient, and not to be stampeded by emotions or anything else into a solution by force. Offering the Kuomintang the chance to negotiate Taiwan into the People's Republic, with an initial measure of autonomy, and thereafter a long-term process of take-over, is not as unrealistic as it seems at first sight. The Chinese Communists did not abandon the idea of a coalition with the KMT until they finally fled to Formosa late in 1949, and even then the Communists were convinced that there would have been a coalition had American pressure not prevented it. Now support of the KMT has become embarrassing for the US on official levels, and Nationalist leaders can feel this embarrassment and its effect on their future security, some among them (though not necessarily Chiang himself) may feel that an offer from Peking, providing it is reasonable in the direction of

autonomy, will get them out of a predicament. For Peking it would not be difficult to count Taiwan as another autonomous region. This Peking policy towards Taiwan will no doubt be separate from, but run parallel with, the general easing of relations with US. One is concomitant with the other.

Peking recognises how difficult it is for the US to retreat from the explosive commitments she has entered into in the Far East, and we may yet see China, with advantage to herself, providing the means for America to become partner in a *détente* with the maximum of good grace.

ASIA IN WASHINGTON

By David C. Williams (Washington)

THE thaw which has set in during recent months in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union seems to be spreading to the even more frigid area of relations between America and the Communist government of China. It must be extremely rare in history that two nations nominally at peace have indulged in so many bitter exchanges and even provocative acts without actually going to war. Last winter the long-smouldering conflict seemed about to burst into flames at any moment.

Now, awkwardly and self-consciously, the United States has been negotiating at Geneva with a government it still refuses to recognise as legitimate. And, while it continues to oppose the seating of Communist Chinese delegates at the United Nations, the talks have actually been taking place in the European headquarters of the UN.

Developments in both nations have paved the way for this slow and painful return to diplomatic good manners. As seen in Washington, there appears to have been a change in Peking's attitude, beginning this spring. The precise reasons for the change are not clear from this distance. One may have been pressure from Moscow on the Chinese leaders to fall into line with the Kremlin's "soft" line. Another may have been the increasing evidence that the economic development of China is going to be a long and difficult task, made nearly impossible by the continuance of large military expenditures. Yet another may have been the clear demonstration at Bandung that Chinese military adventures were opposed by all the non-Communist Asian nations, even those who have pursued a "neutralist" course in international affairs.

The change in America's attitude was first put into words by President Eisenhower last autumn, when he declared that, in a thermonuclear age, there is no longer any alternative to peace. That marked an end to the blustering period of American foreign policy which followed the return of the Republican party to power after twenty years in opposition—and which, to some extent, was evidence that the habits of irresponsibility developed by the Party during its long exile from power persisted.

Ironically, the victory of the Democrats in the subsequent Congressional elections—and particularly the Democratic capture of the Senate—freed the President and the Secretary of State to act more soberly and responsibly. The Senate victory carried with it Democratic chairmanships in all Senate Committees, eliminating McCarthy and such satellites of his as Jenner from

influence. The President and Dulles no longer felt under pressure to cater to the prejudices of the Neanderthal wing of the Republican Party. They were able, indeed were compelled, to base themselves on the moderate majority of the Senate, composed of internationally-minded Republicans and nearly all the Democrats. In particular Senator Walter George in effect replaced Dulles in the initiation of new moves in American foreign policy, again and again calling for actions in the interest of peace which the Administration then adopted.

Behind the new trend in American policy lay a profound longing of the American people for peace. Its power first became evident in the Congressional elections, during which the Republicans prevented their defeat from turning into a rout by hymning over and over again Eisenhower's qualifications as a peacemaker. It has been further demonstrated in the fact that the "war party" in Congress and the Administration, headed by Senator Knowland, the Republican leader in the Senate, has for the most part been silent, or even acquiescent, about the new turn in American policy. Only McCarthy and a few of his cronies continue the battle, and they give the impression of being isolated, defeated men.

There is no substantial evidence, of course, that the talks at Geneva will result in more than settling the question of United States citizens detained on the Chinese mainland, and arranging for the return to the mainland of the minority of Chinese students who want to go there (the great majority have chosen to remain in the United States). Observers here expect no more than statements of position "for the record" when the negotiators get on to other questions at issue. With the Presidential election less than a year away, the Administration could hardly be expected to recognise Peking or make any real concession on Formosa, even if it wanted to do so.

The outlook seems rather for a continued relaxation of tensions without any formal agreements. The Chinese contribution could be to avoid warlike acts in the Formosa Strait, whether or not they publicly renounced the use of force to regain Formosa. The United States, for its part, could unilaterally ease the Western trade embargo on China—for example, heed British and Indian suggestions and put Communist China on the same footing as the Soviet Union regarding trade in strategic materials. Thus, without formal treaties, peace might gradually break through.

THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

By O. Edmund Clubb (New York)

SHORTLY after Japan launched its mainland adventure by invasion of Manchuria in 1931, a Japanese leader moodily described Outer Mongolia as being an obscure and mysterious land, and suggested that Japan was loathe to tolerate that condition. Soviet influence had become dominant there with the Red Army's intervention in support of the Mongolian "democratic revolution" in 1921, and in 1924 the country had been metamorphosed into a "People's Republic." It was patently regarded by Moscow as a segment of the Soviet defence glacis, and was barred alike to Japanese empire-builders and Chinese warlord spoilers. But Soviet victory and Japanese defeat in World War II, and the upsurge in 1949 of a powerful Communist China, have radically changed the situation in North-East Asia. Now the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) is emerging from obscurity.

The possibility of an earth-shaking reversal of political fortunes was forecast with rare perspicacity by Sir Halford Mackinder in his 1904 estimate of the significance of the duplication of the great Mongol Empire of the 13th Century by a hypothetical "Heartland" Power depending for its mobility on railways (and, now, airfields) instead of hard-riding horsemen. He said:—

"The spaces within the Russian Empire and Mongolia are so vast and their potentialities in population, wheat, cotton, fuel and metals so incalculably great, that it is inevitable that a vast economic world, more or less apart, will there develop inaccessible to oceanic commerce."

Sir Halford held that "Russia replaces the Mongol Empire" and constituted the pivot State of the Heartland; but he noted that, in the existing balance of power, the pivot State was inferior to the peripheral States on Eurasia's rim. Writing in 1944, however, he brought his original thought up to date:

"All things considered, the conclusion is unavoidable that if the Soviet Union emerges from this war as conqueror of Germany, she must rank as the greatest land power on the globe. Moreover, she will be the Power in the strategically strongest defensive position. The Heartland is the greatest natural fortress on earth. For the first time in history it is manned by a garrison sufficient both in number and quality."

The build-up of Soviet strength in North-East Asia began early. The completion in 1930 of the Turk-Sib Railway, skirting the westernmost frontier of China, was an earnest sign of the Moscow strategists' intention to press into the East. There was a Soviet retreat in Manchuria before Japanese power in 1931-35, but the retreat ended with the negotiation on March 12, 1936, of the Soviet-Mongolian mutual assistance pact. That alliance signified "thus far and no farther," as Stalin indicated at the time. And when the Japanese attacked at Nomonhan on the MPR border in May, 1939, the USSR promptly implemented its commitment. Heavy fighting ensued, and a truce came only on September 16—after the outbreak of the European War—with the Soviet forces firmly holding their border positions. The results of the Nomonhan test may have

counselled revision of basic Japanese strategy. On April 13, 1941, Tokyo signed a neutrality pact with Moscow. An appended declaration pledged respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of Manchoukuo (Manchuria) and the Mongolian People's Republic.

During World War II, the USSR powerfully built up its eastward thrust by energetic development of the potential of Soviet Asia. There were the removal of many industrial plants from European Russia east beyond the Urals, urgent expansion of the coal and steel industry in the Kuznetsk-Magnitogorsk-Karaganda complex, development of the Khabarovsk and Irkutsk regions, strengthening of the existing transportation network, and a considerable eastwards movement of population. Those were all wartime phenomena, but the impulse persisted even after the pressures of war had passed. The post-war Fourth and Fifth 5-Year Plans both provided for continuing major economic effort in Soviet Asia. The USSR was shifting its weight, eastwards.

When V-J Day was followed by the Communist victory in China, the USSR went on to extend its power to the political horizon reached by Mackinder's keen vision: on February 14, 1950, it joined Communist China in close alliance, and the Heartland came under the combined control of the Sino-Soviet Axis. Western maritime Powers, once able easily to dominate the monsoon lands of South and East Asia, would henceforth operate at a strategic disadvantage; and the inherent difficulties of their position would be aggravated by the revolutionary ferment at work within the new-born Asiatic States lying between the Heartland and the sea. In North-East Asia, the Japanese threat had been eliminated; and Chinese expansionism had taken on a new character. China took up a stance alongside the USSR, facing eastwards where, in the political vacuum created by two World Wars, only the American sea- and air-power remained in being as an effective opposing force. The Mongolian steppe was no longer needed as a defence barrier: the Communist outposts were now on the shores of the West Pacific.

Such a shift in the balance of international power called for an adjustment of the Mongolian position. The legal situation was already favourable. As is notorious, the matter of the MPR's political status figured prominently in the Yalta and Sino-Soviet agreements of respectively February and August, 1945. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared in the Supreme Military Council on September 24, 1945, that, "to fulfil the Principle of Racialism and maintain international peace," it had been decided in accordance with law to recognise the independence of Outer Mongolia. The Outer Mongols by plebiscite of October 20 unanimously chose such independence. The Chinese National Government's recognition on January 5, 1946, of the MPR's independent status removed any legal

impediment to the MPR's abandonment of its political seclusion under the Soviet aegis.

On February 27, 1946, the USSR and MPR signed a treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance (superceding the mutual assistance pact of a decade earlier) and agreement on Economic and Cultural Relations. Then, on June 24, Mongol Premier Choibalsan submitted the MPR's application to the United Nations for membership. Nanking on the preceding February 13 had agreed with Ulan Bator (Urga) to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but the Chinese delegate to the UN now suggested that perhaps the MPR was "not yet ready" to take its place as a member of the world community and proposed a delay of one year for consideration of the application. Other Security Council members felt that it would be useful to have additional information regarding the MPR's international position and outlook (at the time, Ulan Bator still had diplomatic relations only with Moscow). Premier Choibalsan on August 28 answered the UN's pertinent questionnaire, but his rationale was found insufficient: only Poland and the USSR supported the MPR's application in the stormy Security Council session of August 29, 1946. Subsequent Moscow efforts to the same end were likewise fruitless; and the Soviet hint of June 12, 1955, of a new "package" proposal regarding UN membership contained no reference to the MPR.

It is nevertheless not UN membership that will determine the MPR's role in Asia, but concrete political factors. The Korean War of 1950-53 confirmed that the Sino-Soviet border defence is now located on the Pacific Coast, not in the Mongolian Gobi. In 1952, when the Korean War was stalemated, Mongolian affairs were advanced into a new stage. Choibalsan had died on January 26; on May 28, it was announced from Moscow that deputy Premier Tsedenbal would succeed to the premiership. (Steeped in Communist orthodoxy, Tsedenbal was general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.) On the following August 17, a Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou-En-lai arrived in Moscow for top-level discussions. On August 28, Tsedenbal and his deputy Foreign Minister, Sambu, also came to join in the talks.

The official Sino-Soviet communique of September 15, 1952, made no mention of matters concerning the MPR, but on October 4, at Peking, Tsedenbal and Chou En-lai signed a 10-year agreement of three brief articles to "establish, develop and strengthen" co-operation between the



MPR and China in economic, cultural and educational fields. Article II provided that, for implementation of the general purpose, the concerned organs of the two Governments (including specifically trade organs) should make separate agreements.

Both Tsedenbal and Chou, speaking at the signing ceremony, asserted that the agreement constituted a new page in Sino-Mongol relations. Tsedenbal declared further that for several centuries the enemies of the Mongol and Chinese peoples (identified as being Mongol feudal influences, Chinese landlords and warlords, and foreign imperialists) had employed all means to divide them. He voiced honour to Stalin as well as to Mao Tse-tung, but it was Mao he singled out to crown as "the Mongol people's true friend." It was clearly the joint intent that the long-standing rupture between China and the MPR should be fully healed. The agreement was indeed a milestone in history.

That political reconciliation was marked by various collateral activities. A 10-day celebration of "Mongol-Chinese Friendship" began at Ulan Bator on September 30; a Chinese industrial exhibit was a prominent part of the affair. After the Peking treaty signing, Tsedenbal made a tour of lower Yangtze towns, then returned to Peking for more entertainment before departing with much fanfare on October 17 to return to Ulan Bator. In 1954, the new relationship was notably extended. The protocol signed that year to govern trade between the two countries provided for substantial increases. And on July 31 Chou En-lai, fresh from the Geneva Conference, visited Ulan Bator by invitation of the MPR Government and was accorded an imposing reception. Premier Tsedenbal, in his speech of welcome, referred to China's victories in the economic field and at Geneva, and said that "Friendly co-operation between our two countries is expanding and strengthening year by year." He expressed confidence that Premier Chou's

visit would further foster that friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

The Mongols were prompt to make a return courtesy visit. In response to Peking's invitation, a Mongolian delegation led by deputy Foreign Minister Sambu attended the expansive celebration on October 1, 1954, of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Speaking at ceremonies on September 30, Sambu said that the Mongols had sympathised from beginning to end with the Chinese struggle for independence and viewed the Chinese (Communist) victory as their own. He reiterated the accepted themes regarding economic and cultural co-operation, brotherly friendship, and world peace. Ulan Bator on the same day staged a popular meeting in celebration of China's anniversary and in auguration of another 10-day period honouring Mongol-Chinese relations, with Premier Tsendenbal himself attending. When the affair ended on October 10, the cause of deep Sino-Mongol friendship had reputedly been further advanced.

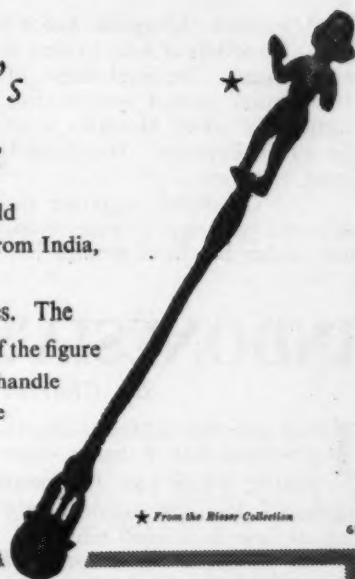
Alongside the political ties, a new important link in the communications system was being created. In November 1949, rail communications had been opened between Ulan Ude, on the Trans-Siberian line, and Ulan Bator. In March 1952, there was organised a motor-truck transport system for the movement of freight between the USSR and MPR and China. Then, on September 15 of the same year, China, the USSR and MPR agreed on the construction of a railway between Ulan Bator and Tsining, on the Peking-Suiyuan line. By report, the line would be Russian broad gauge; Tsining is thus to function as a trans-shipment point. Work began on the Chinese section of the road in May 1953, and a news item of April 1955 purported that track-laying on that section was completed last December. Another news item of a few days later stated that the first passenger train had left Ulan Bator en route to the Chinese border on April 8. There is as yet no confirmation that the new line has started regular through service, but traffic is scheduled to begin in the current year.

The economic and military value of the additional transport channel to the Sino-Soviet Axis is manifest. It is no less important, relatively, to the MPR: for the first time, Outer Mongolia will have direct access to the Yellow Sea by rail. With motor-truck, rail and air-line communications with the outside world, the MPR will be in a position to assume a more positive role in the affairs of Asia.

The MPR's reorientation has already brought it into contact with various elements in the Communist camp. The North Korean regime established diplomatic relations with Ulan Bator as early as October 1948. Czechoslovakia and Hungary recognised the MPR on April 26 and April 30, 1950, respectively. North Vietnam embarked upon diplomatic relations with its distant colleague in November 1954. And relations with North Korea in particular were more than *pro forma*: it was reported in January 1953 that the MPR had sent a shipment of relief goods to its war-torn neighbour; and, its contribution is continuing. It is

Collector's Treasure

A hundred-year-old brass oil dipper from India, used for lamps in temples and homes. The unusual fineness of the figure at the end of the handle is a special feature of this piece.



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LIPTON'S TEA

Connoisseur's Pleasure

currently reported that the MPR is participating, with eight other nations of the Communist bloc, in a \$750 million aid programme to North Korea.

The MPR, in short, is taking on new political and economic functions, and it is probably safest to assume that the reorientation of the MPR is judged to suit the purposes of both Moscow and Peking. It is in the final analysis incontrovertible that Outer Mongolia is being knit more closely into the strategic plans for all East Asia, and that this development cannot but have its influence on the future of that region.

When the MPR declared war on Japan on August 10, 1945, it set a political precedent that is not to be disregarded. The Mongol State has ties to the Peking-Moscow Axis which would bring it into any World War III; and, it is not without resources. Its area of 606,000 square miles is over six times that of the United Kingdom. The MPR population is only upwards of 900,000, but Ulan Bator claims to have put 80,000 troops into the field against Japan in 1945. The country possesses valuable raw materials, especially minerals, and vast livestock herds that reputedly numbered 27.5 million in 1941. It is in the process of developing a modern transport system. Mongolian economic potentialities, integrated into the Sino-Soviet scheme of things and developed by the MPR 5-Year Plans, make it possible for the MPR to make a significant contribution to the overall Communist enterprise in Asia.

In the mid-1930's, some Japanese strategists envisaged the construction of a tremendous *cordon sanitaire*, compris-

ing Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan, right across the middle of Asia, to stem the advance of "Russian Bolshevism." The joint forces of Russian and Chinese Communism instead now control not only that broad corridor, of which Mongolia is so important a part, but the whole Eurasian "Heartland," with the East Asiatic ocean frontage.

The Occidental sea-power that first arrived in Asia some 400 years ago, to trade, overturn, and on occasion to rule, today has little prestige left to it in the marginal

crescent of South and East Asia. A renascent Asia in the mid-20th Century jealously challenges Western authority wherever it makes its appearance on the continent—except in Soviet Asia. China and the Soviet Union, from their position of strategic advantage, openly support that challenge. Some Asian nations, like India and Japan, strain to compete with the Communist giants; while other areas which long played little part in world affairs, like the Mongolian People's Republic, advance onto the stage of history in new roles.

INDONESIA'S FIRST NATIONAL ELECTION

By Charles Meeking (EASTERN WORLD Correspondent in Canberra)

IN the town hall of Manado, North Celebes, last year, I was presented with a ballot paper for the city council election which was then pending. It contained the names of about 150 candidates for the 15 vacancies, and was as large as a small tablecloth. It was an impressive demonstration of the democratic fervour throughout the Indonesian archipelago, which is as obvious in the smallest villages as in the vastly-overcrowded capital of Djakarta in Java.

Admittedly, the Minahasa area in North Celebes is one of the most literate parts of Indonesia. Widespread illiteracy elsewhere, a legacy of colonial rule and war, has been one of the major reasons for delay in holding the first national election, scheduled, as this is written, for September 29.

Target election dates have been fixed several times in the last three years, but there have been many postponements, mostly attributable to politicians fearful of losing seats which they now hold in the nominee Parliament. This month's poll will elect between 250 and 300 members to the unicameral Parliament, but the complete result may not be known for some weeks as returns come in from some outlying islands. However the major trends will be apparent within a few days of the poll as votes are counted in the populous islands of Java and Sumatra.

A further poll is scheduled for December 15, to elect about 500 members to a Constituent Assembly, which will have the task of framing a permanent Constitution for the Republic. Each member of this will represent about 150,000 of the population, compared with about 300,000 for each member of the Parliament.

All citizens of eighteen and over, and married people of younger age have the right to vote, and voting will be by secret ballot. Independent candidates are allowed to stand, as well as party nominees, in any one of the 16 constituencies. So far, about 42,000,000 voters have been registered, a rather smaller number than expected. Registration itself was part of the tremendous task of preparing for an election among a largely illiterate people, with a large number of political parties, and spread over an archipelago of more than 30,000 islands stretching for 3,000 miles from west to east along the Equator. In the disturbed areas, West Java, South Celebes and North Sumatra, it has been necessary

to bring residents to outside control stations to be signed up in safety. Even in Java a month is needed to reach some remote villages owing to unsatisfactory communications.

An additional complication has been the recent agreement by Peking that Chinese in Indonesia may be registered as Indonesian citizens, although this will probably not be permitted to delay the poll.

The outcome of the election is difficult to predict, but it is generally believed that the major Muslim party, the Masjumi, will have the largest number of members. However, the Nationalist party, to which Ali Sastroamidjojo, the former Prime Minister, belongs, should poll well, and it may secure sufficient support from other parties to be able to form a government. The Communists are expected to increase their total, and they could again be a significant factor in the balance of power, although not perhaps a decisive one. The result will be of major importance in Indonesia's national and international relations.

The situation and the poll should be viewed against the background of the chequered history of the Republic which was ten years old last month. In its brief life, Indonesia has encountered "police action" by the Dutch, a succession of armed rebellions in various areas, and recently the Sastroamidjojo Government was forced to resign. The living standard has been rising gradually, but there have been several crises also in administration. The multi-party structure, revolving around three basic philosophies of nationalism, religion and Marxism, reflects to a large extent the prestige of individuals and the public esteem in which they are held.

Democratic processes are highly regarded, and freedom of speech is illustrated by the outspoken and keenly-critical newspapers. The first provisional Constitution, published a day after the proclamation of independence in 1945, acknowledged the essentials of parliamentary democracy. The present Parliament, however, has stemmed from a national "Working Committee," set up in the Republic's early days, which itself recommended the establishment of political parties "to canalise all currents of thinking into a regulated course."

The members of the Parliament now being dissolved have been nominated by the President from groups which



Electoral Districts and estimated population: (1) East Java (17,483,935); (2) Mid Java (16,997,803); (3) West Java (14,739,883); (4) Jakarta Metropolitan (1,631,026); (5) South Sumatra (3,161,345); (6) Central Sumatra (3,679,129); (7) North Sumatra (4,822,436); (8) West Kalimantan, Borneo (1,202,850); (9) South Kalimantan

(1,588,773); (10) East Kalimantan (368,396); (11) South Sulawesi, Celebes (4,100,240); (12) North Sulawesi (1,602,626); (13) Moluccas (690,821); (14) Western Lesser Sunda (2,962,888); (15) Eastern Lesser Sunda (2,912,855); (16) Irian, West New Guinea (Voting here may be postponed pending a final decision on the future of this area).

have themselves altered as Indonesia became first a federation and then a unitary state. It is these nominees who have been vocal in urging a general election while displaying a minimum of enthusiasm in private. About 16 parties and groups have been represented in the nominee Parliament, and there have been several non-party members also in the total membership of about 220. The Masjumi had about 40 members, and the PNI (Nationalists) a few less.

Parties supporting the Ali Sastroamidjojo Government included the Greater Indonesian party, with about 15 members. Until the July crisis forced by the army leaders, which resulted in the resignation of the Defence Minister, the Government was also supported by the Communist party, which had about 16 members. Ali Sastroamidjojo, however, was emphatic when I interviewed him in Djakarta last year that his majority did not depend on the Communists, and that he neither sought nor repelled their support. Under the Constitution, incidentally, the position of President is open to popular vote, but there seems no immediate prospect of any opponent to President Sukarno offering himself. The President is unpopular with certain

groups, but his personal prestige is still immense.

The great value of the election is that it will allow representation for the first time of public opinion and feeling. The poll will not be a complete one, and there may even be charges of corruption in some areas. The new Parliament will doubtless reflect the serious inexperience of Indonesians in self-government, but the probable elimination of some pressure groups should give greater political stability and encourage some hitherto reluctant Indonesians of high standing to take their share of political responsibility.

The campaign since the electoral law came into force in April, 1953, has been a lively one. At a meeting of the Masjumi party in Metro, South Sumatra, which I watched last year, one of the local candidates, supported by a former Minister was doing his best under a heavy barrage of pertinent questions.

Voters have been kept busy learning the procedures for the poll and the symbols of the various parties. Their decision will show how far Indonesia has advanced in a decade of independence, and foreshadow the trend of opinion and events in this vital area of South-East Asia.

AUSTRALIA AND MALAYA

By Alan Barcan (Newcastle, Australia)

THE decision to send a battalion to Malaya was finally announced by the Australian Prime Minister at the beginning of April this year. This represented a culminating step in the vast transformation of Australian military strategy which has been going on since 1949—the shift in military commitments from the Near East to East Asia. However, Australia's interests in Malaya are more than military and strategic, while her concern with the affairs of this country goes back much farther than 1949. An examination of Australia's economic interests in Malaya is a sound starting point.

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Malaya is one of the few overseas countries in which a significant amount of Australian capital is invested. Australia is herself still a capital-importing country, so that her overseas investments are limited; Malaya is the major single country where Australian capital is invested. The main fields are tin and rubber. The exact value of Australian investment is difficult to determine, partly because much of it is indirect. But it was sufficient to provoke suggestions when the Malayan emergency first started in 1948 that Australian military intervention should be undertaken to protect these interests.

Australian trade relations with Malaya have steadily grown since the war. Among the countries of East Asia, Malaya ranks

third, after Japan and Indonesia, both as a source of imports and as a market for Australian goods. In 1951-52 the value of Australian imports from Malaya was £A18,600,000, most of this being crude rubber. Singapore accounted for another £8,800,000 of Australian imports, mainly rubber and oil products. In the same year Malaya took £8,500,000 worth of Australian exports and Singapore £11,800,000. Immediately after the war Australia, understandably, had a favourable balance of trade with Malaya and Singapore. This became unfavourable from about 1950 onwards, but in the last few years this has become corrected as Australian industry started to find more markets in South-East Asia generally.

An argument voiced on a number of occasions when the Malayan uprising started in 1948 was that economically Australia was able to buy goods from dollar areas largely because America was buying Malayan rubber. In 1948 Malaya earned 20 per cent. of the sterling area's dollars, and Australia benefited from this pool. This factor became much less important, however, with the rapid development of closer economic (and also political) relations with the United States. From August 1950 onwards dollar loans were raised for Australia, while American capital was steadily entering Australia throughout the post-war period. But economic factors were not decisive in the revolution in Australian military strategy. Economic forces were important, but the political ones were predominant. Australian military strategy has been centring more and more on Malaya since the first World War.

Up to 1921 the British Navy and the Anglo-Japanese alliance gave security to Australia's sea approaches. After 1921 the Anglo-Japanese alliance ended, and British naval protection, centring round the Singapore Naval Base, became weaker. But the weakening of this naval strength in the oceans adjacent to Australia, though real, was for long not apparent. The crisis suddenly became open when the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" were sunk by the Japanese on December 10, 1941, in Malayan waters. In 1940 three RAAF squadrons had been sent to Singapore. A fourth was sent in 1941. Units of the 8th Australian Division arrived in Malaya, February, 1941. The surrender to the Japanese came in February, 1942. It was this military crisis which prompted the first turn to America by Australia.

When the 1948 emergency began in Malaya considerable discussion developed in Australia. Despite some argument for Australian intervention, official Government policy was restrained. Indeed, the Labour Prime Minister described the trouble in Malaya as "a great upsurge of nationalism," adding "it is a rebellion, in many respects an economic rebellion, against conditions under which the people are living." But in 1949 came the establishment of a Communist Government in Peking. In the same year the Labour Party lost power in Canberra.

In May, 1950, the new Prime Minister, R. G. Menzies, announced that, following a request from the United Kingdom, Australia would send a Transport squadron of Dakota aircraft to Malaya. In June a squadron of heavy bombers was added to this. At the end of 1952 the transport squadron was shifted to Korea. In June, 1951, it was announced in London that it had been decided to transfer administration of the Cocos Islands from Singapore to Australia. The islands had importance as a civil (and potential military) air base. Negotiations, however, bogged down when the Australian Government began to procrastinate over the question of the 460 natives of Malay stock on Cocos. The withdrawal of France from North Vietnam and the approach of a degree of self-government in Singapore reactivated negotiations in late 1954. The transfer was scheduled for 1955.

One of the main features of the April, 1955 decision to station a battalion of Australian troops in Malaya was the dilatory and obscure way in which the decisions were (apparently) reached and revealed. Rumours of the move long preceded its announcement. Even after the principle of stationing troops in Malaya had been announced in April their precise role was undefined. In June it was decided they would be available for use against the Communist guerillas.

It is almost incredible (commented the *Sydney Morning Herald* on June 11 this year) that a matter of such significance to Australia—a matter involving a radical change in military policy, and vitally affecting this country's relations with Asia—should not have received the consideration of Cabinet until the last days of the sitting. . . The forces will almost certainly be dispatched to Malaya while Parliament is in recess, which means that Parliament will not have the opportunity to give its views on such important matters as where our troops are to be stationed, whether or not they are to join the fight against Communist terrorism in Malaya, how they are to be supported, whether they can be ordered into Siam or Indo-China in the event of war, and what share Australia is to have in the Malayan command.

The situation is not that the Government is seeking to avoid public discussion on controversial issues, but rather that public opinion is little stirred by such issues, that foreign policy in Australia has usually been developed rather blindly, and that in the 20th Century the parliament in most democracies has been exercising less and less influence on the formulation of policy.

Some debate did occur between newspapers on the active or passive role of Australian troops in the Malayan emergency. But apart from leader-writers, energetic discussion was limited to the Labour Party, now in opposition. Its Deputy Leader (A. A. Calwell) stated on June 19, this year :

The Australian Labour Party is traditionally opposed to imperialism and colonialism in all its forms. It believes that the use of Australian troops to hunt Chinese terrorists in Malayan jungles, when 300,000 people have been engaged on that task for years, is a completely futile gesture and will do more harm, by offending Malayan national susceptibilities, than anything else.

The ALP's opposition, however, arose primarily out of an internal dispute within the party. Soon after it lost office in 1949 the Labour Party began to move to the right, partly because of the growing influence of "The Movement," a Catholic Action-inspired group. Towards the end of 1954 a revolt against the influence of this faction developed. There being almost no controversial issues of home policy, the struggle for power within the party centred to a considerable degree on issues of foreign policy likely to serve to differentiate members. Recognition of Communist China was one such. The question of troops to Malaya chanced to appear just as the leftward swing started within the ALP, and it became a focal point in the inner-party dispute. Had the issue arisen three months earlier the ALP would probably have acquiesced in the Government's proposals.

But it is not true that Australia's concern with Malaya is limited to economic, strategic, or political aspects. Through the Colombo Plan an attempt is being made to help in the social-economic advancement of Malaya. Since the Plan began in 1951, 56 trainees have come to Australia from Malaya and 53 from Singapore to take study courses, while Australia is supplying technical school equipment and technical films worth £18,200 to Malaya and technical school equipment worth £7,200 to Singapore.

Nonetheless Australia must face up to the same question which confronts the West generally in South-East Asia—is too much attention being given to military and political solutions and insufficient to economic and social?

INDO-CEYLON DEADLOCK

By a Colombo Correspondent

THE Indo-Ceylon Pact of October, 1949 (on the problem of the 900,000 Indians in Ceylon) has come to a deadlock.

There is disagreement over the interpretation of the clauses relating to the preparation of an Adult Register of non-nationals in Ceylon and Ceylon's new immigration laws which throw the onus of proof of lawful residence on accused persons.

The disagreement is so strong that the Pact is considered by many as a dead letter now, and fresh talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries are said to be inevitable. A conference of officials of India and Ceylon held in June failed to reach agreement on any of the issues at dispute. Since then the matter has been the subject of an exchange of notes.

The Ceylon Government's stand is that persons to be included in the proposed Adult Register should only be those who have been in the island before 1949, because Ceylon cannot accept as residents people who have come into the island as illegal immigrants after that date.

Ceylon also maintains that the Indian High Commissioner in the island should accept liability in respect of persons of Indian origin convicted of unlawful residence under the recently proclaimed immigrants and Emigrants Act.

India has refused to accept this interpretation. It has pointed out that the precaution of an Adult Register was agreed to as a safeguard against future illicit immigrants and as a preliminary to the enactment of legislation by Ceylon throwing the burden of proof whether a person arrested was an illicit immigrant or not, on himself. The Register should, therefore, contain all adults resident in the island at the same time it is prepared.

On the second point, India states that the procedure regarding the deportation of any individual to India by Ceylon will become binding on India only if the procedure is evolved with her concurrence. It states that if an Adult Register of all residents in the island is prepared, then Ceylon can proceed on the basis that anyone whose name is not in the Register and who is unable to prove how he came into the island is an illicit

immigrant. Once such a Register is prepared, the law fixing the onus of proof on a person suspected to be an illicit immigrant can come into operation, and if such a person is convicted by the Ceylon Courts, the Indian High Commissioner will accept his deportation. If the Register is not complete or up-to-date, innocent persons already residing in Ceylon may come under the operation of the law, which the Indian Government regards as unjust. Consequently India cannot agree to their deportation.

Ceylon feels that an Adult Register of the type wanted by India will give the benefit of the doubt to the large number of persons who are known to have entered the island illegally after 1949.

The real problem is that Ceylon is anxious to send away at least half of the 900,000 Indians in the island and thus find work for the large army of unemployed Ceylonese. These Indians who constitute ten per cent. of the islands' population are chiefly employed in the tea, rubber and coconut industries, the three pillars of the country's economy. The new immigration laws were aimed at getting rid of as many Indians as possible, but India's non-acceptance of the principle of deportation of convicted people has made the laws null and void.

It has been suggested that Ceylon should accept as citizens a major part of the Indians already in the island because: (1) most of them have been in the island for lengthy periods and have come to regard Ceylon as their mother country, and (2) in any case India will not agree to their mass deportation.

This question which has been a source of irritation for nearly 25 years in the otherwise cordial relations between the two countries can be solved only if the whole question is viewed from a humanitarian point and approached in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill. For if both sides remain adamant, hundreds of thousands of persons repudiated both by Ceylon and India, will fall between the stools of Indian and Ceylonese citizenship. But more worse, these stateless persons will become a liability to Ceylon because of their physical presence in the island. Only Ceylon stands to lose by putting off a settlement to this problem.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEPENDENCIES

By N. E. Coad

ISOLATED in the vast distances of the South Pacific, New Zealand is the headquarters of an island Empire of her own, which stretches from the tropical regions in her north to the Polar regions and Ross Sea Dependency (annexed 1923) in the Antarctic South. There Japanese have for some time past been making a good thing out of whale fishing, wealth which the Dominion has, as yet, made no effort to exploit.

Most of her islands are small and uninhabited, but lying as they do on the approaches to her shores and on the sea routes to the Panama Canal, they are vital to her security. South of the Dominion are the Antipodes, Bounty, Campbell and Auckland Islands. To the north are the Three Kings, so named because Captain Cook and his crew celebrated Christmas Day there in the year 1769. Lying six hundred miles north of Auckland, are the attractive Kermadecs, but in spite of their

fertile soil and pleasant climate they remain unoccupied, because, no doubt, of the volcanic nature of the country.

Among the inhabited islands are the Tokelaus north-east of Samoa, transferred by Britain to New Zealand in 1926. They are sparsely populated by a handful of Polynesians numbering something between one and two thousand.

The Chathams, 500 miles east of Lyttelton, consist of 300,000 acres of excellent sheep grazing country, but the swift currents, dangerous tides and lack of harbours make their approaches very difficult. More wrecks, it is claimed, have taken place there than in almost any other part of the world.

Western Samoa

Western Samoa, a group of tropical islands 1,600 miles from Auckland, covering an area of 1,130 square miles, is Trusteeship Territory administered by New Zealand. Eastern

Samoa is American. The Samoans, an attractive highly educable Polynesian race numbering 82,000 live partly in Savaii, the largest island, but mostly in Upolu (Pearl of the Pacific) which is considered the loveliest and most fertile spot in the group. Apia is the chief town, and on its outskirts is the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson, his former home Vailima being now occupied by the Resident Commissioner.

Owing partly to the high prices of cocoa and copra, the main exports, but largely to the nature of the highly educable inhabitants themselves for whom the administration has provided schools and other services, Samoa has been called the healthiest, happiest and wealthiest territory in the South Pacific, if not in the whole world. For some years now, it has been enjoying a period of great prosperity, and that, together with New Zealand's policy of Samoa for the Samoans, has brought it to the verge of self-government which is expected to materialise this year—1955. In carrying out this policy of Samoa for the Samoans, the Dominion ruthlessly deported in the period between the two World Wars, almost all the Asians whose rapidly increasing numbers would have retarded, as in other islands, the progress of the indigenous race.

At the request of New Zealand, the Samoans themselves have devised their own plan of Government. A working committee appointed for the purpose has brought down a Constitution which has been debated in the Samoan Legislative Assembly and considered by a Convention consisting of 146 Samoans and 16 Europeans.

The Constitution they have devised embodies some rather unorthodox features which conflict with the British Way of Life, but which the Samoans claim are in complete harmony with the Samoan Way of Life.

Suffrage: Universal suffrage in European constituencies, but in Samoan areas, the Matai or Chiefly system is to be maintained. Under this, only the Chiefs exercise a vote, and this, according to Samoan views, is complete democracy since every man and woman exercises a vote in electing openly and orally the Matai or Chief.

On this point they differed sharply and determinedly from the New Zealand Government, and even from that particular brand of democracy imposed by the United Nations in its Declaration of Human Rights. The Samoans would have none of it. They did not want it; they could not understand it. It was too sweeping and revolutionary a change to force on the unready Samoans, though, they very wisely conceded as time went

on, their system would evolve in line with the changing needs of the coming generations. Practically unanimous, they stuck to their guns, and in the final draft their suffrage clause remains, firm as a rock, New Zealand, apparently, acquiescing.

Heads of State: This is another distinctly Samoan innovation. Two outstanding Chiefs from each of the two Royal Families are to be joint heads of the State, the appointments to be permanent, but in case of death or a resignation, the Royal Family concerned will make the new appointment.

The Legislature: The present Legislative Assembly and Fono of the Faipule (or The Chief's Parliament) is to be replaced by a *Single Legislature* elected triennially, headed by a Speaker elected by the House, which will consist of 41 Samoans, five Europeans and two official members (Ministers of Justice and Finance).

Executive Government: To be controlled by the Premier and Cabinet. Ministers to be responsible to the House of Representatives (Parliament).

Public Service: Samoa to control the Public Service through a Commissioner under Cabinet control, and in close liaison with New Zealand. In addition, a New Zealand representative is to be stationed in Samoa with special powers in relation to Foreign Affairs and Defence.

The Welfare State: The Samoans are looking rather askance at New Zealand's proposals for social development. Their present prosperity, they point out, is dependent on high prices in world markets, and if and when these fall, the welfare state as outlined would be a burden that this present happy community would not be able to carry. And even if these high prices were maintained, their rapidly increasing population which they expect will be doubled in twenty years, would apply a brake.

Strangely enough, the advent of self-government is being very unenthusiastically received by large sections of the Samoans, and the people of mixed blood (European-Samoans). They are apathetic to say the least of it, and they couldn't care less. "Why make these unnecessary political changes" they ask, "when we are all happy, prosperous and contented under the old regime?"

The Cook Island Group

It is quite another story with the Cooks, a group of fifteen tropical islands lying within the boundaries of New Zealand, and constituting therefore, part of her territory. Including Nuie (pronounced Nee-Way) large and isolated, they cover an area of about 200 square miles scattered over a wide sweep of the South Pacific—850,000 square miles in all. The population is 16,000, mostly Polynesians, closely related to the Maori of New Zealand, and usually called Maoris.

Rarotonga, the most important, often described as the loveliest spot in the South Pacific, is strategically situated on the sea routes to the Panama Canal. It is the headquarters of New Zealand's Resident Commissioner, the administrator of the Group. There are Resident Commissioners too, on other islands including Nuie, which recently gained distinction by murdering the unfortunate official stationed there. Island Councils consisting of official and elected members exist on ten of the islands. Practically the only export is citrus fruit for the New Zealand market, the trade, like that in most of the Pacific Islands, being considerably hampered by lack of shipping, brought about for the most part by the demands of seamen's organisations.

Nature has been kind to these beautiful islands, but there is a serpent in their Eden and it has actually been called a depressed area, the reason being that the Polynesians won't work. The New Zealand Government rents their land, clears it, cultivates



Street in Apia, Samoa

the trees, and all the owners do is to pick it and pack it if they feel so inclined. So sunk in apathy are many of them, that when the time comes for them to resume the management of the estates which New Zealand has licked into shape, there is a serious danger that they will revert to the jungle. The cause of this apathy? Communal ownership. If one member of a family earns anything worth having, his relatives milk him and live on him till the proceeds are exhausted. The best way to escape from these fetters imposed by their traditional system is to escape to New Zealand which they are doing in increasing numbers. At the same time, there is nothing to prevent them reorganising their traditional systems, but so far they have made no effort.

Up to the present they have paid no taxes and have lived practically on the charity of the New Zealand Government. As a result the Cook Islands cost each New Zealand taxpayer £25 a head, and are a dead loss to the Dominion. And yet they have their grievances which amount at times to a strong anti-British feeling. They complain bitterly about the amount the New Zealand administration spends on housing its officials and supplying them with certain amenities, while their own public works, and health and education services are neglected. Discontent has been mounting in spite of the fact that all the expenditure complained of comes out of the New Zealand taxpayer's pocket, they themselves not contributing a penny.

Their bitterest grievances, however, are connected with their salaries and wages, and here they have just cause for complaint. The Maoris of the Cook Islands are paid at a lower rate than the New Zealanders, even where their qualifications are equal, but by going to New Zealand they are placed on equality. The result, a large exodus of Cook Islanders to the Dominion where many of them prosper, and in reverse an influx of expensive New Zealand personnel to the Cooks.

Matters came to a head when the New Zealand Government decided to tax the Cook Islanders. This galvanised them into action and they flatly refused to pay. Strong protests were the order of the day, and they demanded direct representation in the New Zealand Parliament. At present the franchise is limited to their own Island Legislatures, everyone over the age of 18 exercising the vote.

Lively interchanges ensued between the Cook Islands' Legislatures and New Zealand, to be followed by investigations, visiting delegations and Government reports. The Rt. Hon.



Avarua outdoor-school, Rarotonga, Cook Islands

Clifton Webb, Minister of External Territories, now New Zealand's High Commissioner in London, visited the Group but before he left for Britain he presented a report which, if acted on, should apply the soothing syrup and relieve the situation. It recommended, among other things, a salary scale dependent on qualifications in the Islands, and not on race. Proposals for raising the standard of living were also outlined. The Islanders were enjoined to take a more active interest in their Legislative Assemblies and Island Councils thus preparing themselves for direct representation in the New Zealand Parliament which is to be granted directly they are ready for it. Meanwhile, at the request of the Islanders themselves, a New Zealand M.P. will, in future, attend the sessions of their Legislative Council, in Rarotonga. Last but not least, the taxation proposals have been dropped while the Islands' Legislative Council investigates other forms suitable to local conditions. The only problem which defied solution seemed the shipping situation, but with improved shipping facilities other industries, particularly the banana trade, could flourish.

MALAYA AFTER THE ELECTIONS

By Alex Josey (Singapore)

(EASTERN WORLD Correspondent in South-East Asia)

"DO you want Merdeka or do you want slavery?" That was the simple question Tunku Abdul Rahman, 52 year old president of the United Malays National Organisation, and head of the Alliance of the three communal parties, asked the Malays when he went among them during the recent election campaign.

By making the issue a plain fight between the continuance of some form of colonial government, or a mandate to end colonialism quickly, the Tunku was so positive of victory that when the Alliance had won only 51 out of 52 seats he was genuinely surprised. He based his confidence upon these facts: firstly 84 per cent. of the voters in Malaya's first general election were Malays, 11 per cent. being

Chinese (although they form roughly half the population), and less than five per cent. Indian. He knew that the Malays, remembering Indonesia, and the clarion cry of the Indonesians during their struggle for freedom in 1945-7, liked the word *Merdeka*! (Freedom). He knew, modest and likeable man that he is, that while the Malays might not vote for him (in spite of the fact that he is the son of a former Sultan and brother of the present Sultan of Kedah), they certainly would vote for UMNO. For UMNO, founded in 1948 by Dato Sir Onn bin Jaafar, now secretary general of Party Negara (which failed to get a single seat in the elections, Onn himself being heavily defeated), was created for the sake of *Merdeka*—freedom from British

intentions to make Malaya into a Crown Colony. Then, in 1948, led by Onn, the Malays rose in protest against the proposed Malayan Union. Today UMNO still stands for freedom; the magic word *Merdeka* has proved to be much stronger than the man who realised its mob value in 1948. UMNO won the election for the Alliance because the Malays want an end to Colonialism, because they want Malays to govern them, and they were prepared to carry out the instructions of Tunku Abdul Rahman's agents to vote for Alliance men, even if they were Chinese, as fifteen of them were. They had faith in the Tunku that he would not deceive them.

In cold figures this was the result of this faith: more than a million people voted—that is, nearly 85 per cent. of the electorate. Helicopters, elephants and runners were used to get the ballot boxes out of the jungle. River launches made into mobile booths, chugged up fast moving rivers into difficult and bandit infested areas. Altogether, the Alliance, with more than 818,000 votes, polled four times as many votes as the six other parties and independents combined, and more than ten times as many as Party Negara, its biggest rival. Forty three of their opponents lost their deposits because they polled less than one eighth of the votes cast. Nine Alliance men had majorities of over 20,000. In a constituency of 31,000 voters one Alliance man got a majority of 29,000. UMNO's victory was complete. Probably in very few countries have a Government, through democratic electoral processes, been so convincingly returned to power. The one seat the Alliance did lose went to another Malay, a member of the Pan Malayan Islamic Party, who secured a narrow majority of 450. What would have happened had there not been more than a thousand spoilt papers, I do not know!

But it would be wrong to imagine that this is a Government without an Opposition. Of the 10 Ministers, six are Malays, three are Chinese and one, the Minister of Labour, is an Indian; and not only are they from three communal parties, they also represent factions within the parties. In other words, the Alliance itself will provide its own opposition, and Tunku Abdul Rahman will probably have his work cut out during the next four years to prevent the Alliance from splitting wide open. It could, on several highly controversial matters which were purposely shelved in order that the three parties could find common alliance on one single topic—*Merdeka*! Soon the time will come when these matters must be faced and settled. For example, the Chinese are not content to remain without political rights; the Malays want to improve their economic position. At the moment the Malays and the Chinese produce roughly equal shares of the national wealth; but few Malays are middlemen or shopkeepers or importers or exporters—and this is where the money is made. The problem is delicate because it would seem that the Malays could only improve their own economic position at the expense of the Chinese.

Then there is the other vexed question of education. All parties have already agreed that the national language

of Malaya shall be Malay. But does this mean that the Chinese are willing to allow their children to be instructed at school in Malay? This again can be a most delicate matter because the Chinese, not without some justification, consider their own language and culture to be superior to the Malay language and culture. Obviously this question must be settled before the Government can launch a comprehensive educational policy.

As for the question of unity with Singapore, this again needs careful thought, although I doubt whether there is so much controversy about this as there is about the other two matters I have mentioned. Tunku Abdul Rahman is voicing the certain opinion of the Malays when he says "We are in no hurry." Singapore has a million Chinese. If Singapore joins with the Federation there would then be in united Malaya four million Chinese and three million Malays. This prospect does not please the Malays.

These are just some of the headaches which the Alliance Government will be nursing very soon. Of much more urgency, however, is the impact of the general election results upon the Communist revolt. For more than seven years the secret Malayan Communist Party has been in open revolt against the British Administration. Now the Colonial Government of Malaya has been replaced by a Government, headed by a Malay, and fanatically supported by three million Malays and at least by one of the three million Chinese (we can assume that a million secretly sympathise with, if not actually support, the MCP, and the other million is probably still sitting on the fence); will the Communists continue their war of "liberation"?

Shortly before the elections the Communists sent Tunku Abdul Rahman a peace offer. At the insistence of the British this was turned down. Now he is in office the Tunku told me that he would reconsider that offer. True, the British still control internal security, but hardly anyone here believes that the British would openly oppose the Tunku or his Government. It seems highly likely, therefore, that he will negotiate with the Communist leaders personally and bring about an end to the Emergency which has cost the country since it began, about £84,000,000, and hundreds of British, Chinese and Malay lives. But I believe this could only be done providing the MCP is willing to surrender arms, and not expect to be recognised as a legal political party. I do not think the Tunku would go that far. At the same time it is most unlikely that the Communists would want to go on fighting a Malay Government—they would be hard put to it then to pretend that they were fighting British Imperialism. If they continued the fight there would be the danger of the war becoming a racial affair—for practically the entire MCP is Chinese.

So the hopes for peace are good. Not that that would mean an end to communist activity. This could take the form of labour trouble, or exploitation of the racial differences. But at least it would mean more freedom of action in Malaya and more money to spend on essential services.

Letters to the Editor

H-BOMB POLICY

SIR,—In connection with the article "Science and Bomb Tests" by an Asian Observer (EASTERN WORLD, August, p. 18) your readers will be interested to note that the warning issued by nine eminent scientists and backed by Bertrand Russell, has been treated with scorn in several influential quarters. For instance, *The Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article of July 11, remarked that "we are prepared to risk thermonuclear war, with all its hideous consequences, rather than risk having everything that makes life valuable destroyed by an evil creed." This is all very well for people who live in comparative comfort like most of the regular readers of *The Daily Telegraph*. But there are millions of human beings under non-Communist governments (e.g. in several British and French colonies, as well as in South Africa), who are by no means content with their lot. Such people might prefer even "an evil creed" to their present unhappy state—apart from the prospect of being blown to smithereens. Some of those with "valuable lives" are strangely lacking in imagination.

It would be interesting to know if the Archbishop of Canterbury is still of the same mind as he was when he commented on the H-bomb recently. "At its very worst," so he said, "all that it would do would be to sweep a vast number of persons at one moment from this world into the other and more vital world, into which anyhow, they must all pass at some time."

Older men, like that eminent Churchman, may perhaps contemplate being "swept into the other world" with equanimity. But he can scarcely expect younger men to relish such a prospect.

Apart from the fact that the use of nuclear weapons as "a deterrent" is utterly contrary to true Christian principles, all sane people will agree with Bertrand Russell's recent remarks:—"The truth is so plain and simple that it seems as if governments must in time become aware of it: the Communist and non-Communist worlds can live together or die together."

Yours etc.,
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JUNGSCHLAEGER TRIAL

SIR,—The report of your "Indonesian Correspondent" on "The Jungschlaeger Trial in Indonesia" (EASTERN WORLD, July, 1955, pp. 17-19) suffers from certain important omissions, which I hope you will permit me to point out.

1. In his description of the APRA revolt of Capt. Raymond Westerling in West-Java in the first months of 1950 no mention is made of the fact, admitted by Westerling himself in his autobiography, that the Dutch government had no official connection with nor gave its approval to the Westerling coup. Nor is it made clear that Westerling's

followers were almost to a man Indonesians opposed to the unification of the federal Indonesian states into a single Republic.

2. In your correspondent's report of the Ambon and Makassar revolts the fact of secessionist sentiment and of Indonesian opposition to the above named unification of states is wholly overlooked. The Makassar revolt was led by an Indonesian KNIL officer and his followers in Makassar, as well as the supporters of the "Republic of the South Moluccas," had some reason to fear of reprisals that might follow in the wake of the unification of states. Secessionist sentiment is still a potent factor in Indonesian politics today, as the continued insurrection in Aceh proves.

3. In your correspondent's discussion of the maltreatment of Dutch prisoners by Indonesian authorities mention is made of the fact that the Indonesian government has rejected Dutch charges to that effect. He does not mention the fact that in Indonesia itself such maltreatment, including illegal detention of prisoners, is generally reported in the press. To cite an example: on April 1, 1955, the Djakarta daily *Nieuwsgier*, reported that the Indonesian parliament's section on the judiciary was beginning an investigation of police brutality upon the complaints of numerous (not only Dutch) citizens. Most illuminating is the reaction of the government prosecutor in the Jungschlaeger trial at the time that reports of police brutality reached their peak. According to a report in the Djakarta daily *Java Bode*, March, 2 1955, this prosecutor declared: "Of course a distinction needs to be made between abuses and abuses. When someone attempts to withhold information from the police and after a few slaps would be willing to tell the truth then those little slaps in encouragement mean very little when it appears that his statements are based on truth. In that case one can hardly talk of abuse."

4. Your correspondent reports the as yet unproven charges of bribery made by government witnesses against defence counsel Mr. Bouman. No mention is made of the fact that Mr. Bouman has charged these witnesses with being in the pay of the police and with committing chronic perjury.

5. Judge Maengkom's guarantee to defence counsel that he would not be hindered in carrying out Jungschlaeger's defence is mentioned. No mention is made however of the fact that defence counsel was continuously questioned for long hours by the attorney-general's office, that a continuous campaign of vilification was waged against him in a part of the Indonesian press, and that the Minister of Justice refused to give counsel any guarantee that he be exempted from continuous questioning by the government authorities. Under these circumstances it was impossible for counsel to carry on his defence of Jungschlaeger effectively.

6. No mention is made of the fact that the Dutch government's invitation to Mr. Curtis

CORRECTION

In the article "Indonesia's Ten Years of Independence and Struggle" by H.E. Prof. R. Supomo, Indonesian Ambassador in London, which appeared in our August issue (p. 26), the sentence in the seventh paragraph, mentioning Indonesia's public debt of 4,500 million guilders, should have given the rate of repayment as 30 million and not $\frac{1}{2}$ million guilders a year as erroneously stated. Also, Indonesia's sugar exports in 1954 were 215,000 tons and not 100,000 tons.

Bennett, Q.C., to take over the defence of Jungschlaeger was prompted not in the least by the refusal of countless Indonesian attorneys to undertake the defence. Nor is mention made of the fact that a Dutch attorney, who so far as I know, is similarly not accredited at the Indonesian Bar, was nevertheless permitted to act as defence counsel for the leaders of the "Republic of the South Moluccas" recently tried in Djokjakarta. The Indonesian government's refusal to give entry to Mr. Curtis Bennett and the Indonesian High Court's decision to bar him from taking up the defence is under these circumstances not conducive to the furtherance of justice.

7. Finally it needs to be pointed out that the resignation and flight of Mr. Bouman, an attorney who enjoyed a reputation of the highest integrity, could only have been prompted by the gravest and most compelling reasons. Though no official evidence exists to this effect, the question that Mr. Bouman feared for his life by continuous stay in Indonesia remains.

Sincerely yours,
DR. J. M. VAN DER KROEF.

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REPUBLIC OF THE SOUTH MOLUCCAS

SIR,—When by the end of 1949 the Dutch Government transferred sovereignty to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, it was a federal form of government that was agreed upon, and the right of self-determination was especially stipulated for all peoples of the archipelago. The Government, however, established at Djakarta, at once departed from this agreement by founding a unified State under Javanese supremacy. This enforcement of the unitary principle—essentially a form of colonialism—encountered violent opposition in Western Java, Sumatra and Celebes.

In the early days of April, 1950, Makassar, the capital of the Federal State of East Indonesia, was occupied by troops sent from Java. Then it was the turn of the South Moluccas to be threatened by the same aggression which, if successful, was sure to annihilate every possibility of self-determination. It was this extremity which drove the Ambonese to proclaim their independence. (April 25th).

The Ambonese could oppose no more than 1,500 trained soldiers to the expeditionary

army sent from Java in June, which numbered 15,000 men and was provided with cannons, bombers and other modern implements of war. The Javanese commander, well aware of the superior martial qualities of the Ambonese, first tried in vain to subdue his opponents by a blockade and a bombardment from the sea and the air. It was not until the end of September that a landing of troops, carefully planned, was effected, and on 5th November the capture of Ambon was announced from Djakarta. The losses of the invaders were appalling and more appalling was their revenge.

The fall of Ambon was not the end of the war. Guerilla warfare continued and on the 4th December the surviving soldiers and civilians retreated from Amboina to the neighbouring island of Ceram. This large

and mountainous island offered a safe refuge. Here they found faithful allies in the Alfurs, a tribe equally averse from Javanese dominion. These sturdy mountaineers guarded the narrow paths leading into the interior, where the Ambonese refugees are settled and still continue a frugal and orderly existence under their own government.

The Indonesians occupied a few coastal villages, but these isolated posts became a welcome arsenal for the Ambonese to replenish their store of arms and ammunition. A more serious difficulty is the scarcity of medicines and textiles.

The strength of the Ambonese is rooted in the unshaken conviction of the righteousness of their cause and, above all, in the fervour of their Christian faith. They can moreover rely on many excellent qualities: intelligence

love of liberty, energy, honesty and courage. Their struggle for independence deserves sympathy and admiration.

The United Nations have so far failed to take the matter in hand. Yet the importance of this "rebellion" far exceeds the bounds of an internal conflict. An independent Republic of the South Moluccas, formed by a martial and mainly Christian population, will be a firm bulwark against the further spread of Communism in South-East Asia. But it is first of all the moral obligation which ought to move the powers of the free world to grant the Ambonese the independence for which they have fought five years with unshaken perseverance.

J. PH. VOGEL.

Oestgeest,
Holland.

LONDON NOTEBOOK

Head of the Ahmadiyyas

This year's Eid-ul-Adha Festival celebrations at the London Mosque on July 30, will always be remembered by those who attended. For present amongst them was the spiritual head of the Ahmadiyya Movement who happened to visit Europe for health reasons. His Holiness, whose full name and title is Hazrat Mirza Basheeruddin Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifat-ul-Masih, is a man of vigour and vision. This is apparent from the skill and energy with which he leads his far-flung organisation and from the way in which he succeeded in creating new headquarters of the Ahmadiyya sect at Rabwah, Pakistan. Their original centre had been for

over 80 years at Qadian, India. The new site, a desert plateau 100 miles north of Lahore, exactly corresponded to a picture revealed to His Holiness in a dream. Today, three years after its foundation, the township has a population of 3,000, its own hospital and social services, schools and even colleges adapted to the highest standards of Lahore University degrees.

The Ahmadiyya Movement (see EASTERN WORLD, January, 1953) is a proselyting organisation with missions in many countries. It has about 300,000 members, mostly in Pakistan, Indonesia and West Africa. The sect successfully survived religious prosecution by orthodox mullah elements in

Pakistan two years ago. Among its members are many influential personalities in many Muslim countries. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan and now a judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, is an ardent Ahmadiyya. He recently laid the foundation stone of the first Ahmadiyya mosque in Holland.

His Holiness, a man whose incredible energy belies his 86 years, is exceptionally well informed on international affairs, and takes a keen interest in social welfare work and agriculture. He personally supervises a 1,300 acre farm and, a strong believer in modern agricultural methods, has imported tractors, fertilisers and seeds. Some of his tractors, however, are now idle owing to Pakistan's refusal to allow the importation of spare parts, pending official enlightenment. The head of the Ahmadiyyas is a man of exceptional charm and kindness which, mixed with his wisdom, secure him the admiration and devotion of everyone who has the privilege of meeting him.

Farewell Party

A small and intimate dinner to Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Haksar upon their departure to India, was organised by Mr. Sunder Kabadi of the *Indian Express* Newspapers. It is indicative of Mr. and Mrs. Haksar's popularity that even hard-boiled journalists were quite sentimental when it came to saying goodbye to Mr. Haksar whose personality, knowledge and unfailing friendliness have made a deep impression during his seven years as Counsellor on external affairs in India House in London. Mr. Haksar, who is to become Head of the Press Department of the Minister of External Affairs in New Delhi, will be deeply missed in official, diplomatic and journalistic circles in London, although it is conceded that India could not have chosen a better man for the job.

Bandung Conference

H.E. Prof. Raden Supomo, Indonesian Ambassador in London, said in an address to the Islamic Cultural Centre on August 6, that the Bandung Conference set before the rest of humanity the opinion of what was, until recently, the underprivileged majority of



Picture shows (left to right): M. A. Bajwa, Private Secretary to His Holiness; M. A. Khan, Imam of the London Mosque; the Mayor of Wandsworth; His Holiness; H.E. the Dominican Ambassador in front of the Mosque

FROM ALL QUARTERS

Oxford Scientists' Expedition to Borneo

Super Constellations of QANTAS Empire Airways will provide the last tastes of occidental luxury for four young men on their way to one of the most primitive tracts of country in the world. They are an Oxford University team who will settle for a period of six months in the head waters of the Rejang River on the Usun Apau Plateau in Borneo.

The expedition is backed not only by the University Authorities and the various Oxford Scientific Departments but also by the Royal Geographical Society and the Shell Petroleum Company. They will obtain material for the British Museum and the Oxford collections.

The Usun Apau Plateau is practically an unexplored district which was first entered in 1951 by Mr. Tom Harrisson, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum. It is peopled by a tribe which hitherto have hardly been seen by Europeans and the Oxford team hope to collect the first documented material about them.

The scientists will fly to Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, spending about a fortnight there before proceeding into the field. They will travel up the coast and up the River Rejang by Government launch and will make the onward journey from Kapit by native prahus fitted with outboard engines. Their base camp at the junction of two rivers on the edge of the Plateau will be so remote that the only method of getting in supplies will be by an air lift which the Royal Air Force has agreed to provide.

The expedition plans to produce geological, forestry and zoological reports and collections from the area; films and photographic material, and a general geographical report as well as studies of the Punan people.

Peking Opera's Successful Tour

For the first time after many years the Peking Opera are giving performances abroad. They recently had a highly successful session at the Sarah Bernhard Theatre in Paris and later in Amsterdam, followed by performances in Rotterdam and The Hague.



It was the first time that the Opera had performed in Holland and Dutch audiences were enthusiastic. In the autumn the company will have a session in London and their visit is awaited with great interest. The picture shows one of the principal performers in a classical role.

the world: some 1,400,000,000 people who ask the right to live and work in peace, and without allying themselves to any great power bloc. Professor Supomo added "In framing the final resolutions we did not act on the democratic principle of majority vote but rather on the one of respecting the opinion of all and honouring each other's point of view. Most of the countries involved had just found freedom and were faced with the same problems of developing as responsible states. Isolation is no more possible if we want to find internal security and contribute to international stability. I think that the discipline and loyalty, and the extreme frankness with which delegates spoke were examples for any future international conference and that Bandung has emerged as the vehicle for possible negotiations between the two power blocs."

New Head for Malayan Student's Union in London

Mr. David Kingsley Daniels, O.B.E. (mil.), 50-year-old former Deputy Chief Secretary in the Federation of Malaya has been appointed Head of the Malayan Students' Union in

London. Mr. Daniels who will have charge of the welfare of more than 1,600 Malayan students in Great Britain went to Malaya with the British Military Administration in 1945 where he first served as Chief Staff Officer to the Administration. He was Acting Deputy Chief Secretary of the Malayan Union, later principal Assistant Secretary in Singapore. For more than a year (1948-1949) he was Under Secretary, Singapore and from March to January, 1949, was Acting Colonial Secretary. He was appointed Deputy Chief Secretary, Federation of Malaya, in December, 1952.

British Orientalists

The Seventh Conference of the Association of British Orientalists was held in Oriel College, Oxford, in July. Among the various proposals considered, were some both of a domestic, and of a more far-reaching interest. Now that the process of empire building has come to a halt, and consequently a considerable hardening in the hearts of the administrators of the Scarbrough Report, most of the delegates felt that as there was less to report on, from an admini-

strative, and organisational aspect, it might be advisable to include a modicum of "general interest" academic papers to be read at subsequent conferences.

An interesting, though in the end disappointing, feature of this year's meetings, was the attempt to lure into the academic confines of vacation Oxford a number of industrial and commercial representatives who were to give their views on the sort of demand they can make on the output of finished Orientalists. The bait was apparently either too old or too clumsily set, for it only accounted for two representatives, including one to report on training for the Public Services. And they, in spite of a tendency to protest too much that such was not the case, seemed still to be unable to escape from the old conception that the oriental specialist is, after all, quite mad; give them the Greats man, or the historian any day. However, their arguments do seem to have reached the heart, for they resulted in a resolution recommending the integration, where possible, of modern studies in already existing syllabuses.

Norwegian Ambassador to Peking

Mr. Ernest Krogh-Hansen has been appointed Norway's first Ambassador in Peking. Since 1947, he has been stationed in Ankara where he has been Norwegian Minister to Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan. During the war he was in London with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Films for Children

India is for the first time producing films for children. They are to be made for two age groups—six to 11 and 11 to 16—to begin with.

The production programme has been taken up by the Children's Film Society. The Government of India will pay the cost. Twenty-five full-length films, 25 shorts and 35 adaptations of existing Indian and foreign films are to be made during the next five years, and it is proposed that children's film festivals should be held in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras next year.

The Government of India Films Division is producing children's film magazines and short films such as the one on the International Dolls Exhibition. A cartoon film unit is being set up in the division and the unit may also produce cartoons for children.

Ceylon's Diplomatic Missions

Ceylon will soon establish diplomatic relations with France, West Germany, New Zealand and Egypt. A Ceylon Office will be opened in Paris, with a Secretary who will be responsible to Ceylon's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, while in Bonn an office will be opened with a Secretary acting as Charge d'affaires. An honorary Trade Commissioner will be appointed in Egypt and an honorary Consul in New Zealand. A special officer will also be appointed to the Ceylon Legation in Rome. He will be in charge of trade between Ceylon and countries in the Middle East.

At present Ceylon is represented abroad by Ambassadors in the United States and Japan, High Commissioners in the United Kingdom, Australia, India and Pakistan, Envoys Extraordinary in Burma, Indonesia and Italy, and a Commissioner in Malaya.

The Government has decided that Ceylon should be adequately represented abroad to correct the impression that the country was still a British colony. This impression is due to the fact that in many countries Britain's representatives still look after Ceylon affairs.

Literature on India Published in the U.S.S.R.

Soviet publishing houses are putting out a considerable number of works on India this year.

The Foreign Literature Publishing House is issuing *Discovery of India* by Jawaharlal Nehru, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy* by Chatterjee and Datta, and *Western India* by S. D. Deshpande. The first of these books is already off the press. The same publishing house has already published stories by K. Chandra and is now preparing for publication stories by Prem Chand and S. Patel's *Agricultural Labourers in Modern India and Pakistan* and A. Gutfield's *Economic Structure of the Indian Union*.

Two plays by Indian writers—*This is Bombay* by Abbas and *Kesro* ("Women from the Punjab") by B. Gargi—are being published separately by the Iskustvo Publishing House.

Also due to appear shortly is an eight-volume collection of works by Rabindranath Tagore. Forty-seven of Tagore's works have been published in the Soviet Union since 1917. His stories are to be published in an edition of 240,000 copies.

Another publishing house is putting out selected works by Mulk Raj Anand, the well-known contemporary Indian writer.

A collection under the title *Indian Tales* has already been issued in a large edition. The famous play *Sakuntala*, a classic of ancient Indian literature, will be published.

The State Publishing House for Children's Literature is preparing a collection of stories by Indian writers, illustrated tales for children and *Indian Travel Notes* written by B. Chirkov.

Philologists are busy preparing Russian-Hindi, Bengali-Russian, Russian-Urdu and Punjabi-Russian dictionaries. These dictionaries will be issued in 1956 and 1957.

South Pacific Literature

The South Pacific Commission is encouraging the people of its area to make contributions for a series of books it proposes to publish. The books will be devoted to island legends, folklore and fiction, stories based on historical fact, biography, and a group covering the teaching of new types of craft.

The Literature Bureau of the Commission is prepared to arrange for the translation of stories from the native vernacular, where it is possible. A book of Fijian idioms sent to the Commission has been published by the Oxford University Press, and received the award of the Australian Book Publishers' Association as one of the best produced textbooks of the year.

Heyerdahl to Easter Island

Thor Heyerdahl, leader of the Kon Tiki expedition, is to lead a Norwegian archaeological expedition to Easter Island and the Eastern Pacific. The party of 20 men will leave Oslo about September 1 on the deep-sea fishing boat "Chr. Bjelland," a 340-tonner built in 1948. They hope to return about a year later. Of the three archaeologists, one is an American, Edwin Ferdon, who is a South American specialist. One of the Norwegian archaeologists accompanied Heyerdahl on his recent Galapagos expedition. The boat's crew of 14 will help in the excavations. There will also be a doctor and a cameraman who will make a colour film of the expedition. One of the doctor's duties will be to take blood tests of the Polynesians. The Chilean authorities have given official permission for Heyerdahl to carry out archaeological excavations in Easter Island. This will be the first time such excavations have been carried out there. Similar excavations will be made elsewhere in the Eastern Pacific where stone monuments similar to those on Easter Island exist.

Palk Straits to be made Navigable

India plans to deepen Palk Straits—the narrow strip of water between India and Ceylon—so as to permit ocean-going vessels to pass from the Indian Ocean to the Bay of Bengal without circumnavigating Ceylon as at present. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3 to 4 crores. If implemented, it would save steamers 250 miles of navigation and reduce operation costs considerably. The channel is only 11 feet deep now and only small boats can pass through. According to the Madras Finance Minister the execution of the scheme would rehabilitate thousands of people of Indian origin in Ceylon who were being repatriated. It would also help the development of Tuticarin as a major port. All coastal ships could call at that port instead of at Colombo as at present.

Australian Ambassador Tours Indonesia

The Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. U. R. Crocker, is making a tour of the islands to familiarise himself with conditions in different parts of the Republic. Before making the trip he prepared himself by studying the Indonesian language.

Mr. Crocker, who was appointed to Indonesia early this year, has already visited Java and is now in Sumatra. From there he plans to go to Borneo, Celebes, later to Nusa Tenggara, a group of islands between Java and Australia which form a separate province of the Republic.



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Le Viet-Nam—Histoire et Civilisation by LE THANH KHOI (Paris, Les Editions de Minuit, 39s)

It is impossible to do justice to a work of this scope in a mere review. In a scholarly introduction the author examines what has hitherto been done in making known the cultural history and development of the Indo-Chinese peninsula ; what sources have been already tapped and how many records had been neglected or ignored. A close reading of the work will convince the reader that there is little in the way of original documents left for any future investigator.

The author is concerned to place Viet - Nam within her proper framework of the Far East civilisation. He is not concerned primarily with political or economic studies although these, naturally enough, enter at every point of his account of the changing fortunes of his country. Throughout a long eventful history, independent and under the rule of neighbouring or distantly home-based powers, Viet-Nam by whatever name known during successive epochs, has followed a steady course. She took to herself Chinese literature and culture and, through the centuries, moulded it to her needs, leaving on it her own impress. With the coming of foreigners from the West new adjustments had to be made and these were as readily accomplished and established as were the earlier adaptations to Indian and Chinese culture.

This authoritative work is the best and most complete, so far, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will be a long time before it will be supplanted. A scholarly text is supported by a full index and numerous sketch-maps at different periods of Viet-Nam history.

Struggle for Asia by Sir Francis Low (Muller, 15s.)

With events in the East enjoying a wider interest from day to day among the ordinary reading public, a book such as Sir Francis Low has written should serve a very useful purpose. One could not say that it has much to contribute to available knowledge on Asian affairs, but its appeal is not for the scholar or the political analyst. There is need for a book which relates, in a direct and easy-to-read fashion, the development of post-war resurgent Asia. The person who avidly reads his newspaper is so often puzzled by situations because he lacks the background. Sir Francis's admirable book serves to enlighten such readers by bringing Asia into perspective without making an esoteric political study.

His method is to take each country of Asia in turn and to relate the internal events and external relationships which have taken place over the past ten years, and from these to show where each country stands today in relation to the West, to Communism, to non-alignment, nationalism and so on. The author does not much attempt to interpret what is going on, he is content on the whole to let the story of development speak for itself.

Sir Francis Low has the assets of long residence in Asia (mainly in Bombay where he was editor of *The Times of India*) and a sympathetic understanding of Asian aspirations. This understanding leads him into devoting a good deal of space to the views of Mr. Nehru, and he is able to show how deeply resentful the people of the region feel about colonialism. If there are developments he does not like in certain countries he does not allow his fair judgment to be influenced. He is able to say, for instance, that "when we contemplate the instability which afflicts Indonesian political life today we have to admit

THE FAR EAST

that part of this sad story is due to the character of Dutch colonial rule."

The book is not, happily, coloured by any strong "anti" prejudices. Sir Francis sees Communist China as a potential danger to South-East Asia, but the book gains in value by presenting the happenings and issues dispassionately. On the question of China's taking over Tibet he defends the Indian reaction—which was viewed as a climb-down by America—and says that anyway Tibet always did belong to China, and when Mao Tse-tung decided to assert his authority over it, "there was really nothing the outside world could do about it short of challenging China's right to manage her own affairs."

Perhaps the most interesting chapter of the book is that which gives the prelude to the partition of India. Here the author quotes from his first-hand experience and knowledge, and his contacts with the late Mr. Jinnah and prominent Congress leaders. The only regret is that the chapter is too brief.

There are some mistakes, like calling the US Vice-President John, instead of Richard, Nixon; and giving Fazlul Huq the wrong political party in East Pakistan. To some trends and events on the Asian scene he gives more prominence than is necessary, while others should have had more. But these are minor blemishes.

If the belief is current (and if it is not, it should be) that the ordinary western man must begin to show a deeper interest and understanding of what happened in Asia, then every ordinary western man ought to start with this book.

J. W. T. COOPER

Representative Government in South-East Asia by RUPERT EMERSON (*Harvard University Press*, \$3.50)

The story of South-East Asia has been told time and again and still is almost daily in newspaper headlines. But Rupert Emerson's book is different. Its 129 pages are a mine of information and plain unvarnished facts. It makes no pretence of being a searching inquiry into the complexities of the area. It gives credit where credit is due; it offers no ready-made panaceas. Professor Emerson and his associates have treated this complex subject with their eyes wide open. The result is an excellent plain man's guide to the new forces at work in South-East Asia. The conclusions drawn in the last chapter of the book have been more than borne out by actual events.

A. H.

The Formation of Federal Indonesia by A. ARTHUR SCHILLER (*The Hague; Bandung; W. Hoeve*)

Seldom has so much time been spent on building up so precarious a political structure as the Federal Republic of Indonesia; or "United States of Indonesia" as the optimists would have it. It came into being on December 27, 1949, comprising no fewer than seven states, nine other constitutional units of lesser status, and several minor regions of lower rank. Eight months later it was superseded by the unitary Republic of Indonesia.

Professor Schiller's book is a detailed study of the series of events which led up to and immediately followed the creation of the far-flung federal Republic. All the qualities that make this an interesting book are there; the skilful handling of a highly complex subject, the lucid analysis of every stage of development in the various territories concerned, the lack of partisanship. The impression given is that the sponsors of the federal formula were sanguine enough to believe that it could be made to work.

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Experience soon revealed the Federal Republic to be what in fact it had been throughout; an abortive attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable.

The transfer of sovereignty from Dutch to Indonesian control was rendered particularly difficult by the mutual distrust and misunderstandings. There was the main conflict between the Dutch and the original Indonesian Republic; there was the latent or open antagonism between the latter and the other members of the Federation. Much depended therefore on the personalities involved and on this score Professor Schiller is regrettably uninformative. That the Federal Republic should have lasted less than a year is hardly surprising. The divergent interests of the states and territories concerned; the geographical distances between them, and the different degrees of political development—all these were factors hardly calculated to promote good government. The leaders of the Indonesian Republic could never wholly reconcile themselves to being the partners of states that were in fact Dutch political entities. To them the federal formula smacked too much of *Divide et Impera* in a new setting. As an expedient it proved no more successful than a somewhat similar French "experiment" in Indo-China.

Though Professor Schiller's book is more concerned with constitutional questions than personalities it stands in a class by itself. It may not be the layman's idea of "in a lighter mood," But as a document of contemporary history it is a substantial achievement.

Indonesian Sociological Studies by B. SCHRIEKE (*The Hague; Bandung; W. van Hoeve, for The Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam*).

This may be termed the posthumous triumph of a scholar who gained little recognition in his lifetime but has since been hailed as a distinguished authority on Indonesia. This series of studies is a challenging book by an expert but intelligible to the layman. The different sections the author deals with provide a rich historical panorama from the 17th Century down to the vital inter-war period, when Indonesian Nationalism became the potent force that was to entail such momentous consequences. In the sections on the economic and social aspect of Indonesian history there is much that is too little known in the West, or, if it is known, has often been obscured by political considerations. The chapter on Communism is informative and something of an object-lesson on the relationship between Communism and Nationalism in Indonesia, a study which would also apply, though in varying degrees to other countries in South East Asia. The study on the clash between traditionalism and secularism, Communism and Islam, and the impact of outside influences are some of the topics that make *Indonesian Sociological Studies* an exhaustive and authoritative survey, in more ways than one.

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The Roots of French Imperialism in Eastern Asia by JOHN F. CADY (Cornell University Press, for The American Historical Association, London: Geoffrey Cumberledge, 40s.)

France's connection with the Far East provides ample material on which to base a study of achievement and failure. Such a *tour de force* has been attempted, successfully, by John F. Cady. Though the story opens in 1662, the main part is devoted to the last century—the heyday of the *mission sacrée*. It is a substantial account by any standard and reveals much that is new and far from creditable. The narrative is interspersed with vivid pen-portraits of some of the principal figures concerned. That of Napoleon III is the distressingly familiar picture of a weak character saddled with a split mind. That of the swash-buckling Chasseloup-Laubat suggests an odd combination of a visionary and a minor version of Lord Palmerston. The much-maligned Admirals appear less as the spearhead of colonial conquest than the hapless instruments of the meddle and muddle of their own governments. The salient feature of the book is its wealth of historical detail. It shows with remarkable clarity the contrast between the different forces involved, the clash of interests and the emotional ebb and flow of the colonial era. The impression gained is that by and large China and Indo-China were both regarded as something like a white elephant by French opinion of that time. It needed the Franco-Prussian War and the disaster of Sedan to revive interest in that part of the world, and direct the creative efforts of French statesmen, soldiers and churchmen into new channels. The rest is almost common knowledge.

F. T.

The Chinese Gentry by CHANG CHUNG-LI (University of Washington Press, \$5.75)

The outstanding importance throughout Chinese history of the "called-man," government-official, or "raised scholar" (by whatever name he might be known at any given period) makes it necessary for succeeding generations of students to investigate the lives of outstanding officers of different emperors and assess their influence. Hitherto very few special treatises existed which would save the student the arduous toil of searching the dynastic histories in search of his material. But Mr. Chang has achieved a work of outstanding importance in setting down in a comprehensive work of reference not only what was the importance of the Chinese gentry during the nineteenth century but by what stages the position as it was then had been reached through a process of gradual development. Scholars will find in the bibliography a most valuable guide to Chinese authorities of all relevant periods.

Ennin's Travels in T'ang China by EDWIN O. REISCHAUER (New York: Ronald Press Co., \$5)

Ennin's Diary by EDWIN O. REISCHAUER (New York: Ronald Press Co., \$7.50)

These two works supplement each other, the first being a study of T'ang dynasty China from a study of Chinese documents in which the emphasis was the personal reaction of a single traveller or the combined opinions of several travellers engaged in a special quest. This means that for once we leave the beaten track of the professional historian and the often sterile record of the essayist or poet; we see with the eye of the man to whom everything is new. Thus the picture of T'ang dynasty China is a more general one with a wider sweep than that given in the second volume, which is a translation of the personal diary or record kept by the Japanese Buddhist monk Jikaku Daishi (793-864) whose religious name was Ennin. The record covers the ten years 838-847, is full of an eager appreciation of strange sights and sounds, bristles with Buddhist and official terms of great difficulty to any translator, and is above all informed by a

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gentle humanism which views all living things as fellows in the quest for the abidingly real. The numerous notes, references, indices, and other aids to the student make these two books an outstanding achievement.

A Taoist Notebook by EDWARD HERBERT (*John Murray, 5s.*).

One of the greatest problems in writing of Taoism is the determination of definitions. There is the "Tao" itself whose chief characteristics are its namelessness and essentiality; it "does nothing" and yet by it "there is nothing that is not done." It is somewhat tiresome for the modern Western reader who has no Chinese to be confronted with a seemingly endless succession of paradoxes to which he has no clue. Mr. Herbert has now provided such a clue: he discusses the Absolute as the Taoists saw it, Tao as the "Ineffable She," the doctrine of Doing nothing that all may be done, of teaching without words, of so variable human nature, and the relation between Taoism and the Zen practices of Buddhism. These are but a few of the notes in a very helpful notebook; it should be part of the equipment of every student of Chinese thought.

NEVILLE WHYMANT

Adam in Plumes by COLIN SIMPSON;

Adam in Arrows by COLIN SIMPSON (*both published by Angus & Robertson, 21s. each*).

Adam in Plumes is a book which is bound to be popular with armchair travellers, anthropologists, and anyone interested in little-known countries. The scene is set in New Guinea, one of the biggest islands in the Pacific and one of the least-known territories in the world. For all that it is of considerable importance to Australia, Britain, Indonesia and the Netherlands. Since 1949, Irian, the western part of New Guinea, has been a bone of contention between Indonesia and the Netherlands. In the current development of backward territories in Asia its future is a factor to be reckoned with.

Mr. Simpson visited New Guinea twenty years ago and contrasts the local scene of then and now. The merit of his book lies in its presentation of a native society which is just merging from the Stone Age. The story is well told in simple, non-technical language. It illustrates his genuine affection for these primitive races; their neolithic way of life; their acceptance of the novelties of modern man. The general effect is heightened by many colourful photographs. Not the least engaging characters in the book are the Australian administrators; the missionaries; the social welfare workers. An exciting and eminently readable book.

Adam in Arrows is a companion-piece to *Adam in Plumes* and one that will be much appreciated. It sets out in an easy-to-read fashion the background and mysteries of New Guinea in the Atomic Age. All is colour and curiosity, from the personal incidents to the anxious episodes. The narrative testifies to a shrewd, sympathetically observant eye. Mr. Simpson does not try to "sell" his New Guinea. His facts and descriptions speak

for themselves. It is marked throughout by the "personal touch." Excellent reading-matter when the daily round is over, and beautifully illustrated.

H. JENNINGS

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR the last six years an annual international event has been taking place in New Delhi, the significance of which is hard to assess. *Shankar's Weekly*, the Indian satirical journal, organises each winter a competition in art and writing in which children from all over the world take part. With each year the size of this competition has grown and in 1954 there were some 24,000 entries from 56 countries, from children whose ages ranged from two to sixteen. The 200-page volume containing selections from these drawings and writings, which we have on our desk, though a magnificent publication can only remotely convey the magnitude and importance of this event. It would seem that the initiative in the field of international understanding has been taken over by the children and all that the adults can do is to keep out of this wonderful new world and intrude only to donate prizes (as Mr. Nehru and the Indian President, among others, are doing). The only complaint that one could raise against the organisers of this unique world event is that those who judge the entries are all adults. But in fairness to them it must be said that they have sincerely tried to enter into the spirit of the child's world. Originality and imagination were what they looked for. And the abundance in which they found these qualities show how hard their task must have been.

The emphasis in this competition is more on art than on writing. This is natural, since the barriers of language do not exist in art. The writing is in English only, which limits the scope of this side of the competition. The best of the drawings and paintings are displayed annually in New Delhi at the International Children's Art Exhibition. The exhibition is later taken to the major cities of India.

A study of the drawings and paintings shows at once the universality of child art, the remarkable similarity in the thoughts and fancies of children from different countries. It is interesting, at the same time, to note the extent to which their individual styles vary according to national and regional traditions and atmosphere. Some of the most colourful paintings come from the Far East, especially Japan, where children of five and six years seem to draw with an amazing sense of form and colour. The younger children produce more interesting works. They have a directness and charm that entries from the older age groups lack, and their observation of details can often tickle the adult mind. (Entries for the next competition will be received by *Shankar's Weekly*, New Delhi, till September 30.)

Mrinalini Sarabhai, one of the foremost exponents of Indian dancing, contributes in the June issue of *Thought and Word*, published from Bangkok, an interesting article on modern trends in Indian dancing. Tracing the history of the dance in India, she refers to the contribution made in modern times by Uday Shankar, Rabindranath Tagore and Rukmani Devi. While observing that the dance, like any art form, should reflect the life and mood around the artist, she feels convinced that any new trend should, nevertheless, be built on the tenets of the classical tradition.

Developments in the field of classical drama are referred to in an article in a recent issue of *People's China*. The author Mei Lan-fang, a veteran opera actor, who recently completed fifty years on the stage discusses in particular the Peking Opera, which was such a great success at the recent International Theatre Festival in Paris. The Peking Opera, he says, with its history of more than a hundred years, has attained its present form due to the tireless efforts of previous actors. The Government of China today gives its full support to the development of this art form and a school of drama was recently established where young people receive training from veteran actors. Mr. Mei adds that in the old days corporal punishment for actor apprentices was very common. But it is "unthinkable" in the new school.

CONTRASTS IN INDIAN AND CHINESE BANKING

By a Banking Correspondent

THE past quarter of a century has seen substantial changes in banking organisation and methods. The dislocation of commercial banking in a number of countries during the economic blizzard of the 1930s led to a greater measure of governmental supervision, which has subsequently been strengthened during the second World War and its painful aftermath. During the past decade the introduction of policies designed to assure full employment and to accelerate economic development has had direct repercussions on many national banking systems in the shape of artificially low interest rates and selective controls by governments or their agencies over credit or even individual commercial bank loans.

A new book edited by Professor Beckhart,* who is professor of Banking at Columbia University, New York, gives much more than a revision of a previous one—*Foreign Banking* (1929) of which he was one of the editors, and contains, unlike the predecessor, a chapter on the banking systems of the United States. In all it includes surveys of the banking systems of sixteen different countries selected with appropriate regard for diversity both as to structure and geographical area. The economic organisation of the countries concerned range from the free enterprise of Canada to the state capitalism of Russia. Some of the countries selected, such as the United Kingdom, have fully developed banking systems and well established capital markets, whereas in others these desirable organisations are still evolving.

The two Asian countries included in this symposium, India and Japan, provide an interesting contrast within the same continent, inasmuch as the former is at present carrying through an ambitious programme of economic development where the latter notwithstanding the damage suffered by its industries during the Second World War ranks as an important industrial state in the modern world. This fundamental difference between the economies of these countries is, as might be expected, reflected in their banking systems and for those who are interested in Asia and its present problems, the main interest of the book will lie in the two chapters which cover Indian and Japanese banking.

Dr. B. K. Madam, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, provides within the compass of a single chapter a comprehensive survey of the structure of Indian banking. He emphasises as the outstanding characteristic of the money market its division into what he terms the organised market on the one hand, comprising the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank, the exchange banks and the joint-stock banks and on the other the bazaar market of groups of indigenous bankers like the Marwari and the Gujarati, each with their own methods of business. The organised market and the bazaars are not entirely separate and distinct, however, and the Reserve Bank has succeeded the Imperial Bank as the main link between the two structures.

The Indian banking system, as might have been expected, conducts its business in the light of the rather conservative British tradition it has inherited. Since partition and the achievement of its independence India has had to contend with immense

economic problems and the financing of such an important and large scale endeavour as the present five year plan renders vitally necessary the effective mobilisation of capital on a nation-wide scale. The most urgent task in the banking field is to assist this process by promoting an increase in deposits. It is necessary to persuade the Indian people that by entrusting their savings to the banks rather than keeping their money lying idly and unproductively at home, they are making an effective contribution to the economic development of their country.

This consideration doubtless weighed heavily with the committee appointed by the Reserve Bank to survey rural Banking facilities. Their recommendation which has been accepted by the Indian Government to form a State Bank of India has the objective of establishing an institution with a nation-wide system of branches. Therefore it is necessary for the new State Bank to absorb the Imperial Bank and a number of other banks connected with state governments. Apart from the more effective provision of credit facilities the new institution should facilitate the collection of rural savings and their investment to the best advantage.

The widening by the Reserve Bank of the facilities available to the scheduled banks to discount their usance bills, a move which contributed to the development of the bill market by making it easier for the banks to obtain funds from the Reserve Bank when required, might also be considered as indirectly assisting the country's economic development. However, the Shroff committee appointed by the Reserve Bank last year to consider the problem of finance for development in the private sector of industry was in favour of rather more direct assistance by the banks, a significant indication of the trend of informed opinion. The committee recommended among other proposals that the banks should provide some degree of long-term finance to industry by subscribing to special concerns such as the Industrial Finance Corporation, to which Dr. Madan devotes a section in his interesting survey.

This essentially modest proposal is a far cry from the long-term finance supplied directly to industry by the Japanese banks and the contrast in this respect between India and Japan is an illustration of the diversity of banking practice to be encountered in Asia. As the authors of the chapter on Japanese banking point out the country's traditional problem which has shaped its financial system and policies in the past is scarcity of capital. This factor has dominated the Japanese economic scene to an acute extent since the Second World War, during a period in which it has been necessary to rehabilitate the country's shattered industrial structure. In the absence of a capital market on western lines industry has been forced to borrow from the banks not only for working funds but also to finance productive development.

In Japan, therefore, the banks are in a special position in relation to industry and under the circumstances the resurgence of the Zaibatsu, the great financial and commercial trusts which virtually controlled Japan's economy before the war, has been greatly facilitated despite the constitutional disabilities these powerful groups suffered under the MacArthur regime. These and similar problems are well surveyed in the interesting volume under review.

* *Banking Systems*. Edited by BENJAMIN HAGGOTT BECKHART (Columbia University Press. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 110s.)

LEGGE'S TRANSLATION OF MENCIUS

By Lewis Gen (Hong Kong)

WHEN we think of the English Sinologists of the early 19th century, the name of James Legge looms like an outstanding peak that overshadows those both immediately before and after him. He came to the East in 1839—first to Malacca and then to Hongkong, and before 1861 his translation of the Four Books, the basic canons of the Confucian school, had already become the medium through which the Western students acquainted themselves with the teachings of the Master. Then he made himself truly a giant in his field by further translating *The Shangshu*, *The Book of Poetry*, the three commentators' Commentaries of Chun Chiu, *The Book of Change*, *The Book of Properties*, besides *Lao-Tse* and others. These contain of so many volumes that few Chinese scholars even in those days could hope to have more than a superficial knowledge of them.

No less amazing was Legge's knowledge of Chinese written works. This may be gauged from the numerous names of ancient Chinese books and writers he quoted in his copious commentaries, which are only known to the few Chinese scholars of to-day. His etymological knowledge of Chinese characters was such that in many cases in his commentaries he even adhered to his own judgment in defiance of Chinese authorities.

But what we have said above is the full tribute we can justly give to Legge. He also had his limits as he was bound to have. The difficulty of the Chinese written language is great, and the commentators of the canons are so numerous that even the Chinese scholars of former times had to content themselves with the concentrated study of one or two canons. We may suppose that Legge began to learn Chinese only after his arrival at Hongkong; and then we must remember that even such an epoch-making Chinese scholar as Chu Hsi could not do more in his life than write commentaries for the Four Books, the Book of Poetry, the Book of Change, and that the commentaries for the Four Books he wrote and revised five or six times. Later, even these were found to be not entirely satisfactory, and as a result of the exhaustive research of Chinese etymologists quite a number of errors were disclosed.

With the exception of *The Four Books*, most of the Chinese Classics translated by Legge, however, are only to be found to-day in a few libraries. But, since *The Four Books* represents the central doctrine of the Confucian school, and presumably the best translation work of Legge's, we might well pick up Mencius out of these, give it a close scrutiny, and see how well it compares with the original. The first noted commentator of Mencius was Chao Chi of the Three Kingdom Period, who left us many valuable suggestions in reading. But Chao was such a strict etymologist that he would rather make the general meaning suffer in order to render correctly the meaning of a particular word. Chu Hsi came several hundred years later, and he, on the contrary, would rationalize a whole chapter in spite of the apparently contradictory meaning of some particular words. It was not until the Ching Dynasty when literary research word was carried to its limit, that many doubtful points were finally resolved. It is, therefore, clear that to have a near-perfect interpretation of Mencius the opinions of the commentators of the three periods have all to be taken into account.

Bearing these facts in mind, we may examine Legge's translation of Mencius with care and justice. His scholarship

is indeed not to be doubted for one moment, but after close examination it must be admitted that it still leaves much room for improvement, though as a pioneer work it is invaluable. The imperfections of Legge's translation, it would seem, fall chiefly within the following six heads:

1. It does not correspond closely enough to the original. Mencius occupies the very highest place in Chinese literature even by its sheer literary value—magnificent and forceful. Many Chinese essayists took Mencius as their model, and became first class writers. In order to make it corresponding to the original both in idea and in diction it requires, therefore, much refining work. For illustration, let us pick out several passages from Legge (published in 1899), and compare them with the original through "photographic translation," so to speak, by the writer.

Example 1.

Legge's translation: A man of Jin asked the disciple of Uh-loo, saying, "Is an observance of the rules of propriety in regard to eating, or the eating, the more important?" The answer was, "The observance of the rules of propriety is the more important."

Photographic translation: A certain man of Jen asked Wu Lu Tzu, saying "Propriety and food, which is the more important?" The latter said, "Propriety is the more important."

Example 2.

Legge: To dwell in the wild house of the world; to stand in the correct seat of the world, and to walk in the great path of the world; when he obtains his desire for office, to practise his principles for the good of the people; and when that desire is disappointed, to practise them alone; to be above the power of riches and honours to make dissipated, of poverty and mean condition to make swerve from principle, and of power and force to make bend—these characteristics constitute the great man.

Photographic translation: To dwell in the broad mansion of the world, to stand in the right seat of the world, to walk in the right way of the world; to make the people go through the same, if he has his will, or to practise the doctrine all by himself, if he fails to have his will; riches and honours cannot corrupt him, poverty and abjection cannot change him, force and power cannot bend him—this is said to be a big man.

2. Wrong choice of the meanings of words. Like English, almost every Chinese character has more than one meaning, and unfortunately Legge often chose the wrong ones, sometimes, it would seem, even deliberately in order to show his independent judgment. Since the meanings as intended in the passages are familiar to every Chinese schoolboy, such renderings cannot but appear ridiculous to Chinese readers. For example, in the sentence "States of equal footing cannot chastise one another" he translated "ti" meaning "foe" or "match"—into "hostile" instead of equal footing or equal standing; and in several other places he translated the phrase "Wu ti," (meaning matchless or irresistible) into "no enemy." Again in the sentence, "... captured ten (head of) game in one morning," he translated the word "chin" into birds instead of game. The other instances are, he translated the word "chieh" into "half a one" instead of "a single soul," and the word "bin" in the sentence "The trouble with man is ..." into "the disease of man is ..." and the phrase "too much" into "extraordinary."

3. Mistaking phrases for separate words. The marked contrast between Confucius' Analects and Mencius is that while each word in the former stands for some sense, we find in the latter many words used merely for rhetoric's sake—either for emphasis or for euphony. Legge seems not to have fully understood this, and consequently often made his translation appear clumsy and painful to the reader. For instance, he translated "singing" into "voice and tone," "Ministers of states" into "high nobles and prime minister," simple "enemy" into "enemy and robber," "undermine" into "snare and drown."

4. In quite a few cases Legge also made modifying words modify irrelevant words. For example "*Most of the princes are planning to attack me*" he translated into "the princes are forming *many* plans to attack me"; and "Heaven sent mankind down the earth" he translated into "Heaven sent *inferior* people"; and "now suppose a man suddenly sees a child creeping to the edge of a well" he translated into "*even now-a-days*, if men suddenly see a child . . .".

5. Incompatibility. Instead of using the same words for the same frequent occurring terms, Legge often varies on various occasions. For instance, the same frequent occurring simple saying "you will become king of the world" he translated into "... carry you to the imperial sway," "you will attain to the imperial dignity" and "imperial sway awaits you." Indeed, in the same passage, for the same word "spirit" in the original he used three different terms of his own coinage—"passion—effort," "passion—nature" and "physical energy"—which thus gives rise to much confusion in the translation.

6. Legge also shows a tendency to use unfamiliar words in his translations, which must have been noticed by most of his readers. Such words that take away much of the pleasure that he might otherwise provide for his readers. Indeed, one may wonder how many can read through Legge's translation of Mencius, unless they address themselves to the task with great determination. For example, in the beginning of Mencius, he used "venerable sir" for the word "Su" instead of "father"

which would perfectly coincide with the original. Similarly, he used "commiseration" for "compassion," "scion" for "child," and "cubit" for "foot" which is much nearer to the Chinese foot.

7. Aside from those points which are disputable Legge did commit quite a number of mistakes which are plain to the average Chinese scholars. Thus,

(1) "Was he not without posterity who first made wooden images to bury with the dead?" This should be: "The man who first made wooden images to bury with the dead must have died without issue!"

(2) "A sympathy of joy will pervade the empire, a sympathy of sorrow will do the same." Translated photographically, it should be "Be joyful for the joy of the world; and sorrowful for the sorrow of the world."

(3) "Now men possess a moral nature . . ." should be "Human nature is such . . .".

However, Legge was not without his great merits. Besides his extraordinary productivity and almost incomparable knowledge of the Chinese characters, there are many passages in his translation which hardly admit improvement, and many of the terms he used we must accept as final. If he had his shortcomings then we must think of the time and circumstances of the pioneer; and if his translations are not perfect we ought to remind ourselves how much time and money had been spent upon the translation of the Bible before it reached its present form. No doubt Confucius has still much to offer to the modern world, but a good deal is waiting to be done before the doctrine of the great Oriental sage can reach the understanding of the West through translation.

Legge has given to the West a rough sketch of what the treasure is like, which, however, can only enable the reader to perceive it as if through a veil. If we mean to convey the real teachings of Confucius to the West, the task is only half done, and we have to build further upon Legge's labours and achievement.

OLD CHINA SURVIVES IN THAILAND

By our Bangkok Correspondent

WHATEVER the Communists make of China—heaven, hell or something in between—they are bound for various reasons to discard a number of colourful traditions. In fact, many of these hoary customs perished under the Nationalists, who had little genuine respect for the past. Yet here and there the ancient culture does live on after a fashion, however shorn and crippled by the disabilities of exile. In Japan and Viet Nam, certain offshoots have been lovingly nurtured until now; while, in Thailand and elsewhere, the vast overseas Chinese communities have preserved a lot, though apparently without conscious effort. Of course, the survivals mostly consist of smallish branches and twigs flourishing upon the single limb of ancient Chinese folk-culture, for the descendants of illiterate refugees from poverty and starvation have inherited nothing of the splendid scholarly tradition which formed the root and trunk throughout the centuries. (What is written here applies only to Bangkok, but the Chinese community here is in many ways typical of all those found in South-East Asia).

A newly arrived visitor to Bangkok's business quarter (Chinese) would be struck by its superficial Westernisation—cinemas, dance-halls, air-conditioned restaurants, department stores, American cars, trams, double-decker buses and so on. But a plunge into the warren-like lanes intersecting the main roads would reveal few reminders of the present century, beyond the ubiquitous shirts and trousers of the menfolk; for in these humble alleys an age-old life offers a staunch

if passive resistance to modernity. The clipclip clipclip of lacquered wooden clogs, the high screech of Chinese fiddles, the muted twang of lutes and the ancient cries of vendors assail the ears. The nose inhales an intriguing odour compounded of dried fish, strange herbal medicines and aphrodisiacs, the bitter-sweet tang of opium, the rich scent of a hundred foods cooked in full view of the passers-by, the sharp fragrance of Tieh-Kwanyin tea, the narcissus perfume of incense-sticks, the odour of decaying rubbish, and the effluvia inseparable from the dwellings of hardworking human beings living crowded together beneath a tropic sun. And the eyes take in a background of squalor emphasizing both the loveliness of the gilded Chinese characters inscribed above the doorways and the unexpected beauty of objects displayed in certain shops—paper and silken lanterns; fine candlesticks and incense-burners of hand-beaten pewter; richly embroidered wedding and altar silks; rings of jade and chains of gold. Sometimes an ornate doorway opens upon a vista of temple-halls, their roofs ornamented with strange beasts in many colours exactly like the temple roofs of South China. The gilded images lurking in the gloom beyond the wide flung doors are clearly discernible across the expanse of sun-drenched courtyards. However squalid, however dreary the quarter as a whole, there is always hope of finding such oases of splendour just around the corner.

The drab white shirts or singlets of the men contrast with the more colourful clothes of the Chinese women. The older matrons still wear

their hair severely drawn back into a glossy bun, occasionally ornamented with heavy pins of gold or silver. Girls on the whole prefer permanent waves to go with their European-style low-necked blouses, but most retain the wide floppy trousers of South China, made of glistening black or brightly coloured silk. Embroidery has long been out of fashion; its place is taken by patterned materials with bamboo or flower designs, or else fanciful representations of the gods, monkey-warriors and fish-tailed demons of Siamese legend.

This use of Siamese art-motifs is somewhat out of keeping with the general atmosphere, for the overseas Chinese apparently disdain awareness of their being bred beyond the utmost confines of China. Though many of those here speak a smattering of Thai, few are at home in any tongue but the dialect of their ancestors—Swatownese, Hainanese, Hakka or Cantonese. Even Mandarin which is rapidly becoming universally understood in China is totally unknown to most of the Chinese in Bangkok, who would find themselves far behind the times if they ever returned "home." Until the Siamese Government compelled Chinese schools here to use Thai as the medium of instruction, Chinese was often the only written language known to even the educated members of the Chinese community. Many are still illiterate and many others, though able to make out a Thai newspaper, would find it hard to write any language but their own. The lack of progress with Mandarin (the national tongue of modern China) is due to the insular characteristics of the various dialect-groups here; each forms a closed community having little intercourse with the others. Quite recently, on finding myself drawn into a dispute with a Hakka doctor, I was advised to adopt the time-honoured method of arbitration by Elders. "But," said my friends, "don't go to the official leaders of the Chinese community, nor to the heads of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. No, no, certainly not. Most of them are Swatownese and would therefore be of no help. You must go to the Head of the Hakka Provincial Guild, for the doctor will surely listen to him."

The old Chinese family system still functions here to a greater extent than in modern China; married youngsters often continue living under their parents' roof and, in any cases, they regard the family rather than the individual as the basic economic unit. Hence traditional Chinese festivals—essentially family affairs—continue to be celebrated with gaudy pomp. With the approach of Chinese New Year, loans are called in, and debts settled even at the cost of pawning personal possessions. Late on New Year's Eve, auspicious couplets inscribed in gold characters on scarlet paper are pasted over doors and windows; young people and servants pay profound reverence to the family elders; and thus a period of from three to fifteen days of hard-earned leisure is formally ushered in. The time is passed in visits to relatives and superiors, a vast amount of eating, and every sort of gambling, varied in these days by a generous patronage of tea-shops and cinemas. The lesser festivals, lasting only one day, invariably begin with sacrifices to the ancestors and to the gods. Gargantuan meals are placed before the altars and, when the spirits have had sufficient time to inhale their fragrance, the more solid part disappears into the mouths of the worshippers—nothing unseemly, of course, for the dishes are ceremoniously removed and sent back to the kitchen for rewarmed.

Marriages are usually celebrated in the modern way. The bride arrives at the hall of ceremony in a large closed car decorated with a scarlet scroll bearing the names of the families about to be united. The wedding itself consists of affixing seals to the contract in the presence of witnesses, accompanied by a great deal of ceremonial and involving all present in sententious speeches from the Elders concerning the duties of married life. Of course the guests expect a huge feast as compensation for so much standing and bowing, a feast which sometimes comprises upwards of a hundred tables, each seating some dozen persons and each furnished with at least twenty successive courses—at best, thirty-two main dishes. The equivalent of many times the bridegroom's yearly income is often squandered upon the occasion of his marriage.

Funerals, sometimes even more costly, are conducted in a more conservative manner. The walls of the deceased's home are covered with silken tapestries of blue and white bearing elaborate calligraphic testimony to the merits he supposedly displayed in his lifetime. Elaborate rituals are performed by Chinese monks; archaic-looking candles splutter in their holders; clouds of incense fill the rooms;

bells tinkle, gongs rumble and drums throb to the rhythm of the funeral-chants, the monks and relatives standing or kowtowing before the dead man's portrait. The Chinese fondness for enormous, virtually waterproof coffins has largely given way to the advisability of cremating bodies in an area subject to yearly floods and one where it is impossible to dig six feet without striking water.

In Thailand, to find Chinese culture in its most undiluted form, it is best to visit a Chinese temple; generally they are quite indistinguishable from counterparts in South China, except that the monks wear yellow robes instead of black. Here are the same massive gateways, brilliantly decorated halls, wide courtyards, gilded Buddhas, painted gods, intricately carved altars furnished with heavy pewter utensils, and heavy wooden boards inscribed with sacred texts. From a strictly religious point of view, the resemblance is less complete, for the local Chinese are mostly descended from illiterate ancestors who brought from the old country a great number of superstitious observances and beliefs, while leaving behind them the sublime philosophy and profound metaphysical speculation of the true Mahayana Buddhism. Many of those who frequent the temples are elderly women who (though they would be shocked to hear it put this way) do in fact seek to bribe Heaven with gifts, expecting material benefits, as well as prosperity, longevity and good health in return for their piety. They are fond, too, of peering into the future by means of divining sticks. These are shaken in a hollow bamboo tube until one detaches itself from the rest and falls with a clatter before the altar. A paper with a number corresponding to that on the stick indicates the immediate and remote fortune of the suppliant. It need not be supposed that superstitions of this type are without spiritual value, for the worshippers generally solicit the attention of Heaven by the exercises of such virtues as abstemiousness and charity to men and beasts. Their efforts to ascertain the future are often aided by professional fortune tellers, who prognosticate by means of phrenology, palmistry, astrology, and by consulting the sacred tortoise-shells. Fortune tellers, and even magicians, are to be found in temples, at street-corners, and in murky dens on the upper floors of the dingy type of Chinese hotel; they proclaim their merits by means of such notices as this—

GREAT MOTHER WONG, PUPIL OF THE PEACHFLOWER IMMORTAL OFFERS INFALLIBLE GUIDANCE ON ALL PERSONAL FAMILY AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS, DISPLAYING AN UNERRING KNOWLEDGE OF INDIVIDUAL HUMAN DESTINIES AND OF THE WAYS OF FATHER HEAVEN

Next to temples, opium-dens are perhaps the best places in which to observe Chinese life, but not merely on account of opium-smoking (which is far from being common to everybody). "Den" is scarcely the word for these vast edifices, licensed bi-annually to the highest bidder. Some contain as many as four hundred couches furnished with lamps and smoking implements, besides offering several further attractions. There are flocks of girls who practise the Thai form of bodily massage—an ingenious form of torture which entails much pinching of flesh, cracking of joints, wrenching of arms and legs, jumping on selected parts of the body, pomelling of spine and limbs, and a great deal too much unintentional tickling. Apparently the victims find this programme delicious or agonizing according to their state of mind and to the attractiveness of the girl-performer. Along the gangways between the couches flows an endless procession, composed of customers, youths selling cold drinks, children with snacks from the cookshops, little girls selling lottery-tickets, fortune-tellers, opium cadgers, *Nakleng* (Thai crooks) and thinly disguised policemen. From curtained rooms in the corners comes the cheerful rattle of ivory mahjong tablets; a radio blares forth Chinese music occasionally varied by Tchaikovsky or American dance-tunes; or else a group of strolling players prance on an improvised stage made from several couches, clashing cymbals thumping drums, dokdok-ing on "wooden fish," plucking lutes, rubbing fiddles, and singing in high falsetto with gestures and posturing only a trifle less vigorous than those of a fullscale Chinese opera. The obscurely lighted halls, reeking of opium, spiced foods and human sweat, are nevertheless reminiscent of a jolly pub. The drug, far from inducing sleep and lethargy, appears to heighten the smokers' capacity for spirited talk and hearty laughter. The scene is picturesque or sordid according to

your way of seeing things, but there is little suggestion of horrid vice.

All over the world, the Chinese cling to their own delicious food. In Bangkok there are restaurants catering to thousands of guests a night, side by side with minute cookshops specializing in one or two dishes. The most entrancing sharkfin soup comes from a place so humble that most customers prefer to pay double the price in order to enjoy it in a respectable tea-house nearby. Another remarkable dish (infinitely superior to *Sukiyake*) requires a charcoal-heated tureen filled with a rich soup into which the diner dips thin slices of raw fish, chicken, pork and liver by turns, holding them in his chopsticks for the few seconds necessary to cook them to perfection. Towards the end of the meal; vegetables are added and the original soup (flavoured from the start with such things as ginger, spices, mushrooms and bamboo-shoots) has taken on an almost divine

quality. For after dinner there are Chinese opera houses, cinemas of course, and public gaming-rooms mostly given over to mahjong. The operas are infinitely inferior to those seen in China itself—for example, the overseas Chinese are inclined to substitute spangles and glass beads for the traditional embroideries, a symptom of the general decline in taste—but they offer sufficient colour and noise to make up for lack of talent and to render them an unforgettable experience!

So, viewing the Chinese quarters in Bangkok as a whole, one is forced to conclude that the Chinese are adept at transplanting that part of their environment which concerns their homelife, their livelihood and their manner of enjoying themselves. It is a remarkable testimony to the strength of their ancient culture that so much of it can survive in alien surroundings, even when deprived of the magnificent scholarly tradition which was for so long the mainstay of its existence.

VOLUNTARY WORK CAMPS IN INDIA

By Hans Peter Muller

THE traveller arriving for the first time in Bombay is struck by an impression of lavish luxury side by side with the poorest kind of slums. And he will probably ask himself how many of the people in the well-to-do neighbourhoods know or care about the uprooted masses living nearby.

But it was not long before I learned that in Bombay, as in other big cities, there are groups of people who do know and who do care. They are doing something about it, too, and on a much larger scale than any work camps in Europe or in the United States. They belong to *Rashtra Seva Dal* and their work squads—known as *Sane Guruji Seva Patak*—go into the slums, in teams some 10 to 30 strong, to launch clean-up campaigns and initiate people into the fundamentals of health, sanitation and child care. Followers of Gandhi, they use drama and music to get their point across, and their shows draw thousands on public squares.

But *Rashtra Seva Dal*'s main task is the improvement of conditions in rural areas where 80 per cent of India's population lives. I had my first glimpse of this work at Hadaspar, not far from Poona, where 3,000 volunteers (550 of them women), were "bundling" on a cooperative farm formed by small landholders whose plots are too minute to be worked individually.

Bundling means digging the earth and heaping it into long dykes to protect the crops from the sun and wind. The volunteers in the camp come from all walks of life—students, farmers, engineers, architects, doctors, teachers, craftsmen and shopkeepers.

Not many Indian work camps, however, are as large as this. Usually, they consist of 20 to 30 selected volunteers, as in the case of Taranagar, near Hyderabad. There, I joined a group of students working with the villagers to lay the foundations of a library and to rebuild the local teacher's living quarters. When the students first came to Taranagar, three years ago, the villagers asked them to repair a ruined temple, inhabited by a huge cobra. The students and the peasants cleared the underbrush from the temple, killed the snake and converted the ruined building into a community centre.

Since then, every year, Hyderabad students spend their vacations carrying out projects suggested by the villagers. A school has been opened and a teacher found for it, a market built

and a major road repaired. Hyderabad's Health Department helped to spray mud huts with DDT and distribute anti-malaria pills. Soakage pits, compost heaps and smokeless *cholras* (stoves) were built. A cooperative was opened in 1954, and, this year, Taranagar plans to build an adult education centre.

It is a long trek from Hyderabad to the Service Civil International camp at Matras in the State of Bihar which had suffered terribly during the floods of August 1954. Many villages were still isolated and when I left the railway station at Dharbanga, I had to wade over paddy fields for nearly three-quarters of an hour, with water up to my knees and a heavy suitcase on my shoulders, heartily wishing I had carried a rucksack instead.

At Matras, a village of 1,100 inhabitants, the project



Members of an international team working in the Himalayas, preparing vegetables for lunch. (Service Civil International)

Hans Peter Muller is Secretary of the Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps. With the aid of Unesco, he recently spent three months in India to promote the development of international voluntary work camps and to help link local groups with similar organizations in other countries. This article is published by arrangement with Unesco.



Assam. The village teacher, together with some of his pupils and students from Calcutta and South India, lift a heavy beam for the roof of a new school. (Service Civil International)

consisted of rebuilding the school which had been washed away, and also of constructing a "Govardham" or earth platform to shelter the villages and their cattle in the event of another flood. The villagers were giving one day a week of voluntary labour to work with the international team consisting of two Indians, a Pakistani, a Swiss, a Frenchman and a German girl.

After hauling baskets of earth all the morning, we had our lunch of chapatis, vegetables, curry and curds in a bamboo hut covered with mats and plastered with mud and cow-dung. During the meal, dozens of villagers on their way to a nearby temple, stopped to greet us.

Ingrid, the camp housemother, who is a trained nurse, knew many of these people. Their wives often came to look at her kitchen with its stove burning waste wood instead of cow-dung. Any new "home appliance" always drew a crowd. Besides, it was Ingrid who kept the team's first-aid kit and, as time went by, she had to institute visiting hours for her dispensary so as not to be "invaded" at all hours. The international team had actually become a demonstration in fundamental education.

As we finished our meal, we were startled by an unusual uproar outside the hut. The mud platform at the back was swarming with teen-agers in dhotis and shorts. More than two hundred of them had come with their teacher to help. But there weren't any tools. "We don't need tools," they said, "we'll work with our hands."

Soon the schoolboys were digging lumps of earth with whatever they could find and passing the big chunks up to the platform forming a human chain. By the end of the afternoon the results of their work were very visible—they had not lost a minute—and they returned to Dharbanga, walking and wading all over again.

This example is a good illustration of the great possibilities of small work camp groups in India. They can induce thousands of young people to work on community service projects—in a country where manual labour is still regarded in many circles as degrading.

In Europe or the United States, a work camp is generally an international team of volunteers who undertake relief work in areas struck by disasters, or build houses for the homeless. There, young people demonstrate that constructive work can unite as a single family men and women of different nationalities, races, religions and social backgrounds.

In India, a tradition going back to the Vedic age, once made it a duty for every individual to give certain services to his community: "Gyandan"—the gift of knowledge; "Dhanda"—the gift of wealth; and "Shramdan"—the gift of labour. Every physically fit man had to make this gift of labour at least once in his lifetime.

Gandhi, who coined the phrase "work is worship," revived these ancient traditions, and, more recently, Vinoba Bhave initiated a new movement—the "Bhoodan" or land gift—which may set off an economic revolution.

Many who have studied these movements believe that Shramdan and Bhoodan herald a renaissance that will not halt at India's borders, but will spread to all South-East Asia. In any event, Shramdan and Bhoodan have become magic words in India.

When on leaving Matras I took the train at Dharbanga, one of my fellow passengers stared at me and said to his neighbour in Hindi: "He's one of the Shramdan wallahs. I saw him working with the others." A hush came over the carriage, but it was soon broken by questions about the work, the volunteers and the camp. Several youngsters announced that they would go to Matras with their friends to work. A little later, I changed trains, but my new fellow travellers were equally interested, and men told me "We want to devote a year to this work."

Last December, the Kosi Area Bharat Seva Samaj (a voluntary service association) telegraphed to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in Delhi to say that local citizens had decided to begin work on eight miles of the eastern Kosi embankment.

This telegram may mark the beginning of a new phase of local participation in India's development programme. The Kosi Valley Project is a multi-purpose dam on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It will not only control floods on the wild Kosi river racing from its source in Nepal to the Ganges valley, but will also furnish irrigation water and electric power.

In India, where power machinery is often not available, the speed with which large scale projects are completed depends on public cooperation. And this is where work camps have an important part to play. If the millions who live in the valleys of the Kosi and the Ganges can be awakened and encouraged to cooperate, they will do the job of a thousand bulldozers and they will know that they are working for themselves.

The Kosi project was worked out by the Indian Planning Commission in cooperation with the Nepalese Government. Thus, Indian voluntary work camps will have their first chance to go into action on an international scale.

In India itself, their work is ever increasing in scope. Last year, the Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Works Camps estimated the total number of camps in India to be nearly 450. In 1955, the number of camps will be at least one thousand with a total of some 50,000 volunteers. To staff these camps, a training centre for leaders was started near Delhi early in 1955, while other leader training courses have been organised in Hyderabad and Bangalore.

ECONOMIC SECTION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SARAWAK

By E. H. Rawlings

SARAWAK has now embarked upon a revised development plan for the period 1955-60. The colony occupying an area of 50,000 square miles on the north-west coast of Borneo is becoming to feel the benefits of its post-war development programme, which aimed at increasing food production, improving communications and somewhat diversifying the economy.

After the war the urgent problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation had to be tackled before development could proceed on a sound basis because the country's capital assets, health services and education had fallen below the previous level.

As rice is the staple food of the country, the aim was to increase rice production. Most of the rice is grown in the form of hill paddy under a system of bush fallow farming, but the yields per acre are low. Production has, however, been increased by adopting the wet paddy cultivation and using machinery and improved water control. Mechanical cultivation is only successful where the sub-soil is firm and water control is possible. In areas where pump irrigation with small Diesel-operated centrifugal pumps has been introduced, yields from swamp paddy have greatly increased.

Although rice production decreased during the boom period of 1950 and 1951 when the prices of rubber and pepper were exceptionally high, the production of rice has increased since the war for annual imports have averaged 24,400 tons during the last three years compared with 34,600 tons in 1940.

The colony's main exports are rubber, oil, pepper, sago flour, copra, jelutong and timber. During the last two years pepper has become the most important, but previously rubber supplied 23.5 per cent. of Sarawak's total revenue which comes mainly from Customs duties. But to insure against a recession of trade in the rubber industry, timber and timber products have been exploited. Thus with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, a forestry plan was prepared and put into effect which made possible intensification of survey and acquisition. Long-term licences were given to companies in certain areas with the result that exports were valued at \$13,893,000 in 1954 compared with \$233,500 in 1947.

Despite the acute shortage of planting material after the war, pepper is now the main export. New planting material was supplied and through the energy of certain sections of the local community the industry has made a remarkable recovery. In 1954 it exported 15,009 tons valued at \$43,600,000 in spite of falling prices.

The diversification has already benefited the colony for although rubber exports have fallen the exports of other crops are increasing which, has prevented a serious trade slump. In 1953

rubber accounted for only 31 per cent. of the value of Sarawak's agricultural exports compared with 90 per cent. in the period 1935-40. Although rubber exports have returned to their 1949 level of about \$32 million, total agricultural exports have increased by some \$60 million since 1949.

In 1954 Sarawak's total exports were \$425,984,000 and total imports amounted to \$397,517,000, leaving a favourable trade balance of \$28,467,000. These figures are high because oil from Brunei is pumped into Sarawak for refining and exported from the refinery near Miri.

Sarawak has an abundance of waterways as means of communication, but it lacks harbours. The ports of Kuching and Sibu are both inland, and the smaller rivers are difficult to negotiate because they are hampered by bars. There are about 470 miles of road, of which only a small percentage are usable in all weathers. Moreover, the roads are confined to the main population centres situated on rivers. There are no roads linking the population centres between the different river-systems, and few roads linking the interior. Therefore, the construction of roads is an important part in the further development of agriculture as under present conditions land for agricultural production is limited.

Thus over 50 per cent. of the provision of the development plan was allocated to the construction of roads, airfields, ports, waterways and telecommunications. A 90-mile trunk road linking two administrative centres and giving access to valuable agricultural land and forests is now under construction, and all motor roads in the colony are being reconstructed to enable them to carry heavy traffic. Several roads have been widened and resurfaced in Kuching, Sibu and Miri.

Furthermore, new airfields have been constructed at Kuching and Sibu, and a daily service links Sarawak with Singapore and North Borneo, while Kuching and Sibu are themselves linked by an internal air service. The oilfield area of Miri is now linked with Brunei and North Borneo.

Port facilities are soon to be improved at Kuching and they have already been increased at Sibu. As the principal ports are inland, only ships of a limited size can reach these ports. Ships of 9,000 to 10,000 tons use an anchorage ten miles up the Rejang River for loading timber for export. This port will no doubt develop as a lighterage port and if so its demand will increase.



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The telecommunications system is being improved as fast as possible and by the end of 1956 all important areas in the country will be connected by VHF radio-telephone. By the end of 1955 a canal linking two rivers and cuts out a journey to sea will be completed.

Under the revised development plan nearly \$100 million will be spent between 1955 and 1959. The development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, communications and electricity will take about 68 per cent. of this amount. Most of the plan will be financed from Sarawak's own resources. Some \$73.5 million had been spent on reconstruction and development up to the end of 1954.

MOBILE SPRAYING PLANT FOR BORNEO

A NEW type of mobile spraying plant—the first of its kind to be built in Europe—has recently been developed in the United Kingdom and shipped to British Borneo for use in the Seria Oilfield. It will use oil-based sprays to control jungle vegetation and insects encroaching on oil pipelines, roads and drilling sites.

The spraying plant is installed in a 5-ton vehicle chassis and its most important components consist of an 850-gallon capacity tank, a Villier's 5 h.p. 4-stroke engine and heavy pump, and a 45-ft. aluminium telescopic boom carrying hoses fitted with "Wide-angle" jets. In operation, the boom has a total spraying width of 72 ft.

The very wide area that can be sprayed at a time by a unit of this kind, suggests that it also has great possibilities for the spraying of rivers, canals and stagnant waters for malaria control. It will be particularly helpful in Seria, one of the British



The telescopic boom fully extended at right angles to the mobile sprayer

Commonwealth's largest single oilfields, producing 5 million tons of crude oil annually. There, since the war, millions of pounds have been spent on developing what was just a narrow coastal strip of land reclaimed from the jungle into a small township housing more than 5,000 workers and their families.

NEW OIL IN BORNEO

A show of oil has been encountered at a comparatively shallow depth at Jerudong, in the State of Brunei. Lying about 45 miles north-east of the Seria oilfield, today one of the largest single oilfields in the British Commonwealth with an annual production of some 5 million tons, the new discovery is the first oil show of promise to be found in the course of post-war exploration drilling in British Borneo.

Drilling at Jerudong began on May 5 this year and the oil-bearing formation, met at about 3,500 feet early last month, will be fully tested at a later date. Meanwhile drilling is being continued.

BANKING IN PAKISTAN

By a Karachi Correspondent

BEFORE partition, the areas now forming Pakistan had a fairly developed commercial banking system. However, most of these banks were almost entirely staffed and managed by Hindus who migrated en masse following the announcement of the Partition Plan on June 3, 1947, leaving the banking system of the country in a disorganised state. A large number of banks suspended their business, especially in West Pakistan, while others shifted their headquarters to areas falling in the Indian Union. As a result, the number of scheduled bank offices came down from 631 before partition to only 213 immediately after partition. West Pakistan was worst affected where the number of offices declined from 487 to 69. Though there was no reduction in the number of bank offices in East Pakistan, the size and quality of banking services suffered considerably there too. Effective steps to rehabilitate the banking and credit system of the country could not be taken till after the middle of 1948 due to the absence of an independent central banking authority in Pakistan. Till then, central banking functions were performed by the Reserve Bank of India which acted as the common central banking authority for both India and Pakistan.

The State Bank of Pakistan was set up as the central banking authority of the country on July 1, 1948. Like other central banks, the principal function of the State Bank is to regulate the currency and credit system of the country in the best national interests. It has a subscribed capital of Rs. 30 million, of which 51 per cent. has been contributed by the Central Government.

The control and management of the Bank is vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of a Governor, a Deputy Governor, six government-nominated Directors (of whom at least one must be a Government official) and three elected Directors. The Bank enjoys the monopoly of note-issue and is required to keep not less than 30 per cent. of its total assets in the "Issue Department" in the form of gold coin and bullion, silver bullion or approved foreign exchange. The Bank is charged with maintaining the internal and external value of the Rupee and with managing the Public Debt. It acts as banker to the central and provincial governments and also serves as the banker's bank and the lender of last resort. It can purchase and sell government securities of any maturity, and also purchase, sell or discount eligible types of bills and promissory notes having maturity of not more than 90 days, except in the case of financing seasonal agricultural operations or marketing of crops where maturities of up to nine months may be accepted. To ensure that banking activity in the country is conducted on sound lines, the State Bank has been given wide powers for the control and regulation of the banking system. Among other things, it is authorised to issue directions to banks regarding the policy to be followed in making advances, the purposes for which advances may or may not be made, the margins to be kept in respect of secured advances and the rate of interest to be charged on various types of advances. These powers are a useful supplement to the traditional weapons of credit control, viz., variations in the Bank rate, open-market operations and changes in the reserve ratios.

In the early years of its existence the State Bank was engaged in the difficult task of replacing Indian currency by newly-issued Pakistani currency and the recovery of assets from the Reserve Bank of India against the Indian currency withdrawn from circulation. Nevertheless, it gave immediate consideration to the urgent task of rehabilitating the country's banking system. As the shortage of trained personnel was the main obstacle to expansion in banking activity, the State Bank introduced a Banking Officers' Training Scheme in August, 1948, which was succeeded by several other similar schemes in subsequent years. Under these schemes, suitably qualified candidates are deputed to various commercial banks for an intensive course of theoretical and practical training in banking techniques.

Another important step in the direction of banking development was taken with the establishment of a new bank by the name of the National Bank of Pakistan. This bank has an authorised capital of Rs. 60 million (25 per cent. of the issued capital having been taken up by the Central Government) and started functioning in November, 1949. It rendered invaluable services in financing the jute trade during the crucial months of the trade deadlock with India following non-devaluation of the Pakistan Rupee. Subsequently, it launched on an ambitious programme of expansion and has already established a network of 61 branches in the country. The National Bank has also replaced the Imperial Bank of India as Agent of the State Bank at places where the latter has no offices. The State Bank has also been striving to develop the money market. It has helped in developing the government securities market and has successfully floated several central and provincial government loans. In August 1952, it introduced a bill discounting scheme, designed to develop a bill market in the country, under which advances are made to banks against demand promissory notes supported by usance bills of their constituents. The Bank has also endeavoured to affect the distribution of funds amongst the various sectors of the economy by employing moral persuasion to gain the co-operation of commercial banks and also through the imposition of credit restrictions on certain types of economic activity, whenever necessary.

On the one hand, the State Bank has encouraged the National Bank of Pakistan and other Pakistani banks to open new branches so as to fill the gap caused by the closure of Indian banks immediately before and after partition. On the other hand, it has pursued a policy of weeding out unsound units from the banking system. A number of branches were ordered to be closed down, while banks whose affairs were found to be unsatisfactory have been brought into liquidation. Thus, although 186 new offices were opened by scheduled banks during the period July, 1948, to March, 1955, the total number of bank offices has increased from 195 to 247 only. Meanwhile, the number of scheduled banks has gone down from 38 to 32 over this period. There are, however, five Pakistani scheduled banks as against only two at the time of partition. Pakistani banks have recorded rapid progress and hold among themselves more than half of the total bank deposits and account for the major portion of credit provided by scheduled banks.

Besides the scheduled banks, there is a large number of non-scheduled banks in the country, particularly in East Pakistan, but the scope of their activities is very limited. In addition, the Post Offices also provide savings bank facilities to people in the low-income groups. Although post office savings banks are not a financing institution, they constitute an important medium for the mobilisation of domestic savings, especially in rural areas where modern banking facilities are either non-existent or insufficient.

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centres in recent years, credit facilities for the internal movement of cash crops and foreign trade are now considered fairly adequate. However, there is a pressing need for the improvement and expansion of credit facilities in the sphere of agriculture and industry, particularly for medium and long term. Agricultural finance is mostly provided by the co-operative banks, the village zamindars and through "tacavi" loans granted by the Provincial governments. Each province has an apex Provincial Co-operative Bank designed to assist the central and urban co-operative banks, which in turn provide financial assistance to the co-operative credit societies. Provincial Co-operative banks are eligible to take loans from the State Bank of Pakistan. Ways and means of improving agricultural credit facilities in the country are being currently considered by the government and the State Bank in the light of various experts' Reports on the subject and it may be possible to take some tangible steps in this direction in the near future.

Medium and long-term credit for industrial purposes is at present being provided mainly by the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation. The Corporation was set up in 1949 with a paid-up

capital of Rs. 20 million, of which 51 per cent. is subscribed by the Central Government. By the end of June, 1954, the total commitments of the Corporation by way of loans, under-writing agreements and guarantees amounted to Rs. 50.9 million. It is now proposed to establish an Industrial Bank to meet the growing requirements of industrial finance in the country. Apart from its share capital, the Industrial Bank will also receive an interest free deposit of Rs. 30 million by the Central Government and a loan from the State Bank to help augment its resources.

There is no doubt that banking has made considerable progress in Pakistan in the last few years. The problem of rehabilitating the banking system which suffered so grievously in 1947, has been successfully overcome. Starting almost from scratch, banking in Pakistan is now a good serviceable organisation. Nonetheless, much ground has still to be covered before the banking system can meet all the needs of the country. Efforts currently being made give cause for hope that sustained progress would be registered in the years to come.

INDIAN SHIPPING

By S. D. Kumar (Bombay)

INDIA is an old maritime country. Her enormous coastline of about 3,500 miles has since time immemorial been the home of sturdy and adventurous mariners who plied their craft right up to the Persian Gulf and the east coast of Africa on one side, and Burma, Malaya and Indonesia on the other.

The advent of steamships and motor vessels had a somewhat "delayed" action on Indian shipping, and it was not until 1945 that a serious attempt was made to shake it out of its lethargy and somnolence. A high-power committee, called the Shipping Policy Committee was appointed, and as a result of its very ambitious recommendations, the Government of India took steps to enact necessary legislation, which took the shape of the Control of Shipping Act, 1947.

Prior to that the Indian shipping industry, groaning under extreme foreign competition and extraneous shackles, had very little scope for growth and hardly any finance for modernisation. A few shipping companies were sporadically allowed to be formed, and these were solely restricted to the Indian coastal traffic. The overseas traffic remained in the hands of the richer and bigger foreign companies, mainly British, American, German and Japanese.

Soon after independence, however, Indian shipping, as an integral part of the country's trade and commerce, came to

acquire its rightful place in the process of national evolution. Under the 1947 Act, a target was set that all coastal shipping shall exclusively be controlled and operated by Indian companies within as short a time as possible; and it is indeed a matter of considerable pride that this has already been achieved. A Directorate of Shipping was set up in Bombay in 1950 to foster development of and exercise control over shipping in India. The next step was to create an Eastern Shipping Corporation, with an authorised capital of £7,500,000, sponsored by the Government of India, further to help increase Indian shipping, specially to handle India's trade with Australia, and the Far as well as the Near East.

As a part of the First Five Year Plan, a tonnage target of 600,000 GRT was laid down. Owing to world market fluctuations and other factors governing the international shipping trade, the progress in this direction has so far been somewhat behind schedule. But it is hoped that, by the end of 1956, the target will have been reached; and for the Second Five Year Plan an additional tonnage of 400,000 is contemplated, making a gross total tonnage of one million by the end of 1961. Considering the country's initial handicaps and limitations, this target though comparatively modest, can be taken as reasonably ambitious.

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The Government of India have made a special provision of about £13.75 m. in the current Plan, for purposes of augmenting Indian shipping. It is divided as follows: Coastal—£4m.; Overseas—£7.5 m.; Eastern Shipping Corporation—£2.25 m.

In view of the country's expanding overseas trade, greater emphasis is being laid on her foreign-going shipping. In fact the Shipping Policy Committee had recommended that Indian companies should handle 75 per cent. of her near traffic, and at least 50 per cent. of her overseas traffic. At present India has a regular cargo service to the UK, and most of the Continental countries. Recently many modern ships like "Indian Reliance," "Indian Renown," "Jagtara," "State of Travancore and Cochin" have been added to the fleets of the various Indian companies. Two new motor ships will soon be added to the fleet of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. These ships of 9,550 tons each, built at Lubeck, West Germany, will be called "Jal Jawahar" and "Jal Azad" in replacement of the two older ships of the same names, which have since been transferred to the Eastern Shipping Corporation. The new ships, with a limited passenger capacity, will operate on the western routes, mainly to the Continent and the USA.

With increased shipping activity, it was found necessary also to expand training facilities for India's merchant seafaring personnel. The T.S. "Dufferin" was accordingly completely modernised and enlarged in order to take in a much larger number of officer cadets. A Marine Engineering College was also established in Calcutta, which was formally opened by the Prime Minister on December 14, 1953. The training of ratings has also received adequate attention and for this purpose two training ships "Bhadra" at Calcutta and "Mekhala" at Visakhapatam have been specially commissioned and equipped. A shore establishment has also been set up at Naulakhi in Saurashtra on the west coast of India. These provide modern training facilities for not less than 2,000 ratings per annum for employment on the seafaring trade.

The Government of India have also paid due attention to providing amenities for seamen in all major ports of India. Arrangements have been made for adequate medical treatment of the merchant navy personnel. In addition, seamen's welfare officers have been appointed in the UK, and in other countries their interests are looked after by a responsible officer of the Indian diplomatic mission concerned.

In this connection, it would not be out of place to say a word about India's ports and their development since after independence. India has five major ports—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatam and Cochin. A provision of over £20 m. has been made in the Five Year Plan for the modernization and expansion of these ports. In addition, the Government of India have decided to develop a sixth major port at Kandla in Kutch at an estimated cost of £10 m.* This will make good the loss of Karachi as a result of partition of the country in 1947. Development of five minor ports in Kutch is also in progress. The work is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1956.

A provision of about £4 m. has been made for the acquisition and development of the shipyard at Visakhapatam. This has been entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., the controlling interest of which is held by the Government of India. The company has already turned out a number of medium-sized vessels, which bear testimony and have done credit to the skill and workmanship of Indian craftsmen. The ship-building yards at Visakhapatam, which at one time were idle, are today the scene of feverish activity, and in fact there is a dearth of trained personnel to handle all the work that is pouring in.

* See EASTERN WORLD, July, p. 52.

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Keels have been laid for five ships for the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and two for the Eastern Shipping Corporation,

which are expected to be completed by 1956.

With increased emphasis on industrialisation in the Second Five Year Plan, India's shipping industry, yet in its infancy, is bound to receive greater attention. It is already showing signs of coming into its own; and it may not be a mere speculation that during the next few years India will find her place among the world's foremost seafaring nations.

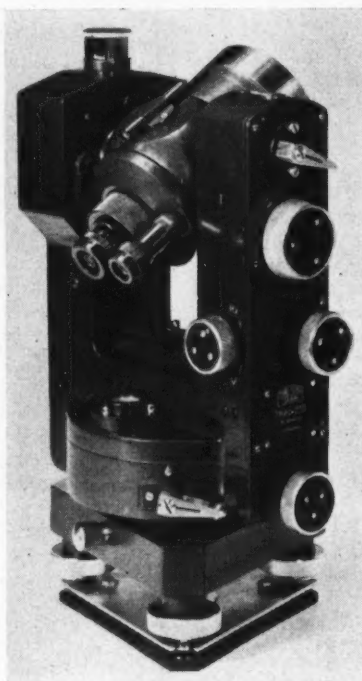
ZEISS OPTICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS FOR ASIA

IN human medicine and veterinary practice, in hospitals, food laboratories and chemical and technical institutes, in industrial and metallurgical testing rooms and finally in the mines, optical measuring instruments from Carl Zeiss Jena are rapidly becoming popular in East and South-East Asia, as evidence the steadily rising exports going to that part of the world. That is true in equal measure of the Abbe-refractometer, the foodstuffs refractometer and the immersion refractometer. It holds good for the laboratory interferometer, the mine gas interferometer and the schlieren apparatus in its full range of application extending from the investigation of heat, aerodynamic and hydrodynamic problems to technological and experimental work in the field of chemistry, medicine, electrophoresis and diffusion. To this group must also be counted the Pulfrich photometer and a number of instruments employed on spectro-chemical analysis, such as the quartz spectrograph Qu 24, spectrum projector, rapid-action photometer and Abbe-comparator. A recent addition to this class of equipment is the infra-red photometer, with full-automatic recording, for the $1-25\mu$ spectral region. It was first shown at the 1954 Leipzig Fair and attracted considerable attention. A substantial number of them were sold at Leipzig this year.

The new Zeiss projection electrometers too are now increasingly coming into use. These electric recording devices for radiation measurements with the aid of various kinds of receivers are, for example, also incorporated in the Zeiss universal spectrophotometer with its exchangeable quartz, glass and rock salt lenses for the ultra-violet, the visible and the infra-red spectral region.

Turning to the field of surveying equipment we find that here too the

countries in Eastern and South-East Asia are no exception to the rule. Like everywhere else in the world Zeiss instruments will today be found on many a building site, an essential part of the surveying engineer's outfit and indispensable for topographical work and map plotting.



Model Theo 010

In fact, the growing partiality shown for them is posing quite a problem for the management of Zeiss in trying to meet punctually and in full their heavy export commitments. This applies particularly to seconds theodolites model Theo 010 with flameproof illumination attachment, the theodolite model 030 and the engineer's leveller Ni 030. A heavy rise in the demand for the tachymeter-theodolite Theo 030 must be reckoned with now this instrument has been fitted with the logarithmic tachymeter wedge "Lotakeil" which practically revolution-

ises this instrument. It permits now long-distance optical measurements with an exceptionally high degree of precision by using either vertical or horizontal stadia rods. At distances of 100 m. accuracy is ± 3 cm. and with 600 m. it lies between ± 15 and 20 cm. The "Lotakeil" may also be used in combination with the Dahlta 020. With this remarkable advance in technique surveying offices all over the world will at last have at their disposal an optical instrument capable of carrying out long-distance polygon measurements within the briefest possible time.

It will therefore cause no surprise to learn that a similar tendency can be observed regarding ground and air photogrammetric equipment supplied by Carl Zeiss-Jena. This refers primarily to the phototheodolite "Phototheo 19/1318," the stereocomparator 1818, the reflecting stereoscope with marking stereometer and finally the stereoautograph 1318. The last one will be found a highly practical and economical type for the linear plotting of stereoscopic photographs taken with phototheodolites. Admittedly ground surveying without photogrammetry is today unthinkable, but it should be as clearly understood that speed, accuracy and high economy, where wide and expansive areas are concerned, can be achieved only with the help of air photogrammetry and aerophotographic plans. For this kind of service two Zeiss makes can be recommended. One is the full-automatic rectifier SEG I, now back on the programme, for the transformation of oblique aerial photographs into strictly vertical and scale-true photographs which can then easily be put together to complete aerophotographic maps. The other is the stéréoplanigraph, a universal two-image map plotting apparatus which in its present form will solve any plotting problem from air photographs with amazing rapidity. It is an instrument which in point of accuracy and economy can, without exaggeration, be called a masterpiece of the German fine mechanical and optical industry.



"I very well remember the first opportunity I had of working with an oil-immersion system and of convincing myself thereby of the enormous progress the optical establishment of Carl Zeiss had made under Prof. Abbe's ingenious leadership. Very often, when using oil-immersion systems on subsequent occasions, my thoughts were with the Zeiss optical establishment in admiration and gratitude for their precious gift to all those of us who have to work with the microscope."



Ever since the oil-immersion systems and the Abbe sub-stage enabled Robert Koch to advance his fundamental discoveries,

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for twenty years in close cooperation with Professor Zernicke, the Jena Zeiss Works prepared the technological ground for the phase-contrast method of observation, for which Professor Zernicke received the Nobel Prize in 1953.

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PLASTICS FOR ASIA

ERINOID LIMITED, one of the oldest established plastics raw material manufacturers, exhibited their range of materials at the recent British Plastics Exhibition. Amongst them, and which is of particular interest to Asian industries, was polystyrene which is manufactured by their associate company, Styrene Products Limited.

Polystyrene is produced by this Company in six different grades all of which have their own particular end use:

K.L.P. General Purpose

K.L.P. grade is suitable for the low cost quantity production of the greater proportion of polystyrene mouldings produced.

The free-flowing characteristics of this material allow it to be moulded at the lowest temperatures and pressures, and at the same time, to retain its excellent electrical properties, normal softening point, and average toughness.

H.S. Heat Resistant

H.S. grade polystyrene has a softening point 100°C.—103°C. by B.S. 1493 and the ASTM heat distortion temperature is 96°C.—99°C. at 66 psi. fibre stress which is approximately 10–15°C. higher than the distortion temperature of the K.L.P. materials. It is ideally suitable for the manufacture of such articles as coil formers, bobbins, household ware, electric razor cases, radio cabinets for tropical use, etc.; in fact, any mouldings where heat resistance is required.

2.C.L. High Molecular Weight

2.C.L. grade is a high molecular weight (high viscosity) polystyrene and has been designed for use where a somewhat tougher material than general purpose is required.

2.C.L./H.S. Heat Resistant High Molecular Weight

2.C.L./H.S. grade is a high molecular

weight (high viscosity) polystyrene with toughness similar to that of 2.C.L. grade and heat resistance equal to H.S. grade. It is somewhat tougher than general purpose grade and has a softening point of 100°C.—103°C. by B.S. 1493.

Moulding properties are excellent though rather higher moulding temperatures and pressures are required than for general purpose grade.



The pan of the kitchen scales shown here is moulded in Erinoid CP 20 grade high impact polystyrene. The body and pan holder are moulded in Erinoid general purpose polystyrene.

Articles such as battery components which have to withstand slight flexing, vibration or shock, and require good heat resistance are improved by the use of this grade, which is particularly suitable for injection mouldings of relatively thin section.

CP.20 Polystyrene Co-Polymer

Erinoid grade CP.20 is a toughened polystyrene co-polymer of high impact and flexural strength which exhibits a high elongation coupled with good tensile strength.

CP.20 does not delaminate or crack during bending, and its toughness makes it admirably suited to the production of a wide range of articles including toys, brush handles, refrigerator parts, radio cabinets, bicycle chain guards, domestic containers, etc.

This grade is available in the form of moulding powder, extruded sections and sheet for the vacuum-forming process.

CP.20 does not craze.

CP.20/H.S. Polystyrene Heat Resistant Co-Polymer

Erinoid CP.20/H.S. is a toughened polystyrene co-polymer of similar properties and strength characteristics to the normal CP.20, but its softening point is approximately 100°C. and therefore, should resist continuous temperatures of approximately 85°C.

It is ideally suitable for the moulding of such articles as picnic ware, vacuum-flask cups, canteen and airline tableware which have to withstand direct contact with hot liquids and, in some applications, mechanical washing.

These materials are being sold already to such countries as Burma, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Pakistan, etc., but the accent is on the general purpose type of material which is utilised mainly for such articles as combs, toys, fancy goods and domestic articles. But with other industry growing as it is in Eastern Asia, we are convinced that this market will be taking even greater quantities of the above special raw materials and applying them to a wider field.

It is the high impact polystyrene CP.20 grade principally which we are sure will be required in increasing quantities by manufacturers in Eastern Asia for producing component parts of other manufactured goods.

Japanese Trade Marks

The Japanese Government has set up an Investigation Commission with a view to improving Japanese trade mark and patent laws and bringing them into line with international standards.

Italian Fertiliser Plant for India

Negotiations involving the expenditure of £5 million for fertiliser plant and a new factory to be built at Sindri, 300 miles from Calcutta, have just been concluded between the Indian Government and Italy's leading chemical corporation, Montecatini (Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica).

The project, which will be the first of its kind in Asia to be entrusted to an Italian firm since the war, will be for the production of azote fertilisers by a new method discovered by Prof. Giacomo Fauzer. He has devoted thirty-two years since he joined the Montecatini organisation, of which he is a

vice-president, to developing and perfecting his system which, it is claimed, can lead to an increase of grain productivity by as much as 20 per cent in certain areas.

Sweden Imports Japanese Textiles

An interim agreement covering the Swedish-Japanese trade up to the end of 1955, has been signed in Tokyo. Negotiations for an agreement to be valid for a longer period are expected to be initiated in Stockholm in October.

The present agreement foresees Swedish exports of in all about \$3,500,000 during the period July-December, 1955. The Japanese authorities have undertaken to grant licences for Swedish iron and steel to a value of \$500,000, engineering products and tools \$1,300,000 (including \$170,000 ball bearings, \$70,000 office machines) and wallboard \$60,000.

The Swedish imports of Japanese products are estimated to amount to \$5,000,000,

including \$2,400,000 textile goods, \$500,000 toys and \$250,000 porcelain and faience products.

Both parties have undertaken not to resort to discriminatory measures against the other.

Sino-Indonesian Trade Agreement

The Sino-Indonesian Trade Agreement, providing for an exchange of goods to the value of £6 million (£3 million each way), has been renewed as from July, 1955, the amount being increased to £20 million (£10 million each way). Half of the import quota from China will be used by Indonesia for the import of cloths and yarns, since these Chinese products are of good quality and their prices competitive.

It was disclosed that China has offered to help Indonesia by providing long-term credits for capital goods to enable her to set up industrial plants, power stations and cement factories.

80,000 cu. yds. moved in 1 Week



Outstanding achievement by five VICKERS tractors

Five VR-180 tractors equipped with scrapers are part of the fleet of VR-180 tractors owned by Dowsett Engineering Construction Ltd., and their associated Companies overseas. In a recent week, working under average conditions on an open cast coal site in the North of England, 79,650 cubic yards of earth were moved over a round haul of 1,500 ft. by these five Tractor and Scraper units, assisted by another VR-180 operating as a push-loader.

Working day and night shifts they put in a total of 568 hours (the sixth VR-180 tractor push-loading for approximately 50% of the time). The average output for each Unit for the week was 140 cubic yards bank measure or payload per hour. Undoubtedly the high operating speed of the VR-180 tractors coupled with the use of a push-loader was largely responsible for Dowsett Engineering Construction Ltd's. outstanding achievement.

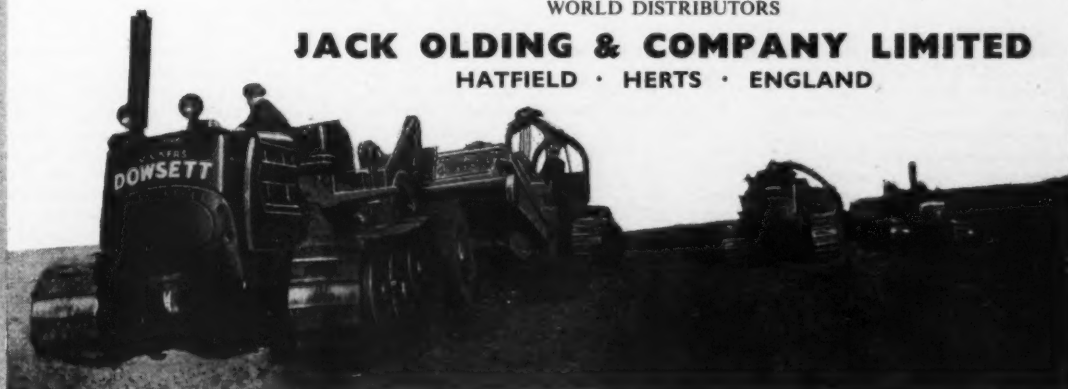
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Tractor in Sacred Palace

For the first time in history, an agricultural tractor has entered and worked the sacred grounds of the world's largest palace, that of the Emperor of Japan. Watched by

the Imperial household, a demonstration of ploughing was given in a paddock close to the Palace dairy, which forms part of the 3,000 acre estate. A Ferguson tractor had recently been purchased with a range of implements for the Royal Stud farm.



The Ferguson tractor being driven in the Tokyo Palace grounds below a tower of the massive inner wall

Malayan Development

In addition to the points mentioned in last month's article on the World Bank Mission to Malaya (EASTERN WORLD, August, p. 57) the Report also contains the following observations and proposals:

Transport, Communications and Power

While transport, communications and power are quite well developed in the Federation, their continued expansion is essential to the growth of a variety of private industrial, agricultural and commercial activities. In transport, the mission urges particular attention to feeder roads serving agricultural areas. The report recommends improvements at Port Swettenham, on Malaya's west central coast, so that the increased traffic may be handled more efficiently; for Penang, an entrepot and domestic trade centre in the north, better ferry and lighterage services

are recommended. The mission endorses the introduction of Diesels on the railways and the addition of rolling stock and yard and shop improvements. About 11 per cent of the total investment programme is allocated to the expansion of electric power capacity and extension of the electricity network. This would be mainly for the Central Electricity Board to meet an estimated 80 per cent increase in the power requirements of CEB's system during 1955-59.

Social Services

About a quarter of the recommended investment for the Federation is in the field of social services. A modest increase in government contributions is proposed for social welfare activities. Substantial outlays are recommended for improving sewerage and water supply, and for housing. There is a strong and insistent public demand for

more educational, medical and health facilities and the mission believes that further extension and improvement of these services should be supported. At the same time, since their expansion will mean a large additional burden in capital and recurrent expenditures, the mission urges that the beneficiaries of these services be required to relieve the central government of part of the cost by making larger contributions at the State and local level.

Singapore

Much of Singapore's capital requirement is for the expansion and improvement of such essential services as electricity, gas, water, sewerage, telecommunications, streets, roads and marketing facilities. In the field of transport and communications, the mission endorses Singapore's plans to expand port capacity by the addition of deep-water berths, to improve and extend street and road networks and to expand telephone facilities. About half the recommended investment is for social services, the largest single expenditure being for low-cost rental housing. Heavy investment is also recommended for public schools, because the primary school age population is expected to increase by as much as 50 per cent in the next five or six years.

In contrast to the Federation, Singapore's public finances have been consistently favourable over the past several years.

Organisational Proposals

The report concludes with recommendations for organisational and institutional measures designed to facilitate the planning and execution of the development programme. It proposes establishment of an Economic Committee in the Executive Council of the Federation and a Secretariat to consider and make recommendations concerning development proposals requiring substantial government expenditures. The report also recommends appointment of a technical advisory committee chosen from the Federal departments most closely concerned with economic development, this committee would assist the Secretariat. The mission does not consider that similar new bodies need be established for Singapore, but instead recommends the strengthening of existing governmental arrangements for dealing with development.

After analysis of the present financial relationship between the Federal Government and the States and Settlements which comprise the Federation of Malaya, the mission has made certain proposals for a revised system of grants from the Federal Government to the States and Settlements.

The changes which have occurred in the Malayan economy over the years have led the mission to recommend the establishment of a central bank to allow some element of monetary management and credit co-ordination. The bank should be planned to serve both the Federation and Singapore, since the two governments share a single economy, closely unified by the interlocking of trade and finance.



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Afghanistan Joins Monetary Fund

In July, Afghanistan became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The quota of Afghanistan in the International Monetary Fund is \$10 million.

Leylands to be Manufactured in India

Leyland Motors Ltd. has formed a new company for the manufacture in India of Leyland vehicles and diesel engines.

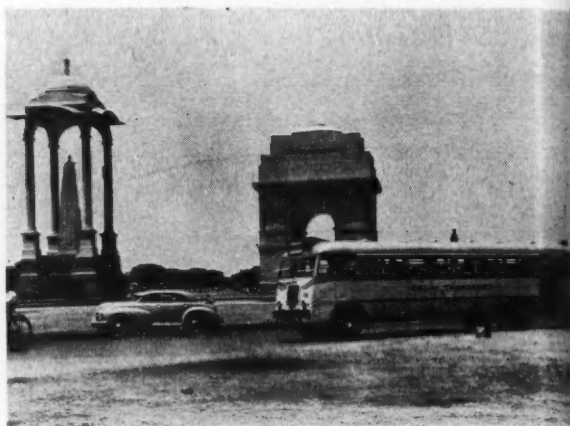
This Company, Ashok Leyland Ltd., will be the only builders and distributors in India of diesel-engined vehicles with a gross rating of 20,000 lb. and over. It will concentrate on the production in stages of goods and passenger models which have proved successful in operating over rough or unmade roads in climatic conditions of high heat-moisture.

Leyland vehicles are used by numerous major operators in India, including nine State Transport concerns which already have in service fleets varying from 100 to 250 Leyland machines.

Ashok Leyland Ltd. has a board of directors, representative of the Indian and British partnership, under the chairmanship of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Among the British directors are Sir Henry Spurrier, managing director of Leyland

One of the fleet of nearly 300 forward controlled Comet buses supplied to Delhi Road Transport Authority by Leyland Motors Ltd. Delhi's famous India Gate is seen in the background. The statue on the left is of King George V



Motors Ltd., and Mr. Donald G. Stokes, Leyland director and general sales and service manager.

The Leyland Motor Works were recently visited by The Indonesian Ambassador, Dr. Supomo, Ceylon's High Commissioner Sir Claude Corea and the Ceylonese Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. Jayawickreme.

Weedkiller for Ceylon

The Government of Ceylon are considering the expenditure of £75,000 per year for the next five years on a weedkiller for the eradication of *Salvinia*, a rapidly spreading water weed which is seriously threatening agriculture in that country and may also be a menace to public health by causing stagnation of water and forming breeding grounds for insects.

Salvinia was brought into Ceylon for botanical studies in 1939. The small portions which were discarded after study survived and formed new plants in the waterways. Within 13 years the weed has spread over at least 25,000 acres, choking up paddy fields irrigation canals, streams, and reservoirs.

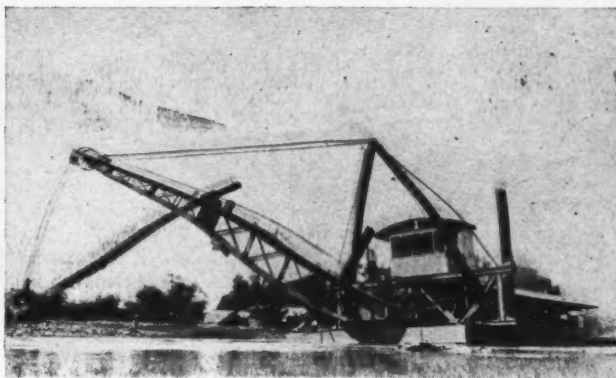
Salvinia is resistant to most herbicides. After many months of research, however, with the active co-operation of the Ceylon Ministry of Agriculture, Shell have evolved a product, formulated with petroleum, which has been completely successful in clearing large areas from infestation. Shipments of *Salvinia* Weedkiller manufactured at Shell Haven, Essex, have already been sent to Ceylon and applications of the new product are now proceeding.

Bulgarian-Indonesian Trade

A Bulgarian Trade Mission, headed by Mr. Hubesch of the Bulgarian International Trade Ministry, has visited Djakarta to make commercial contracts with the Indonesian Government and businessmen. Mr. Hubesch disclosed that payments between the two countries would be in convertible currency. He said that Indonesia would export rubber, coffee, pepper, cocoa and sugar, while Bulgaria would supply machinery, building materials, textiles, porcelain, chemicals, cement, electrical appliances, pharmaceutical supplies and fertilizers. He also mentioned that Bulgaria intended to participate in next year's International Trade Fair in Djakarta, while an invitation to Indonesian businessmen to take part in the International Trade Fair to be held in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, had also been extended.



View of Tittawela Tank, Kurunegala District, Ceylon, showing heavy salvinia infestation before spraying with Shell salvinia weedkiller. (In foreground): the spraying equipment mounted on a special pontoon so that all areas of the tank may be easily reached (A Shell Photograph)



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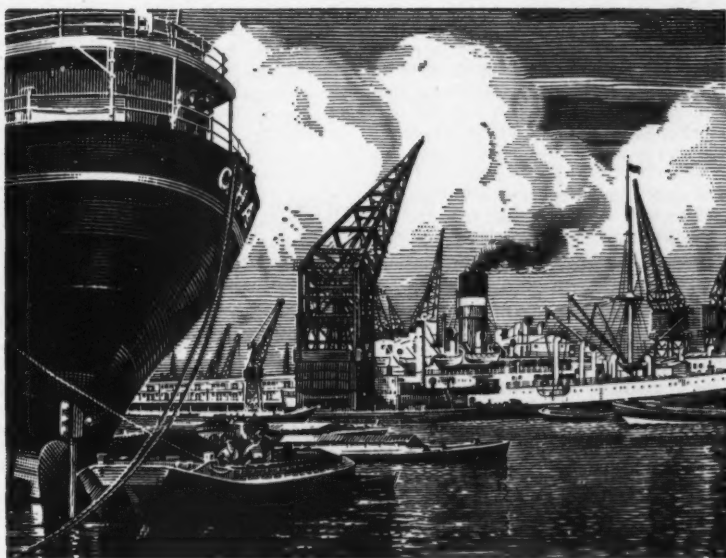
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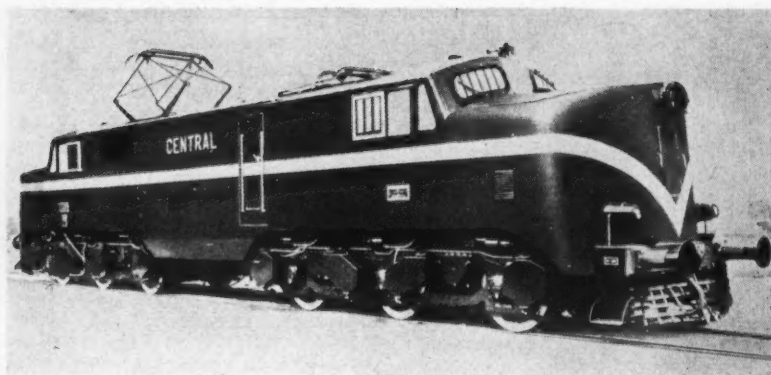
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One of the seven 3,600 h.p. 1,400 volt D.C. main line locomotives which are being delivered by The English Electric Company for the operation of passenger and freight trains on the electrified main lines from Bombay to Poona (119 miles) and Igatpuri (85 miles). Both routes include lengthy 1 in 40 gradients combined with sharp curvature, the Poona line including 15 miles continuously at this inclination. The new locomotives, which are equipped for regenerative braking, are required to haul a 560 ton passenger train at 68 m.p.h. on level track and at 29 m.p.h. on a 1 in 37 gradient. In freight services the locomotives are required to work a 2,000 ton train against a 1 in 100 gradient at 30 m.p.h.

"English Electric" Traction Pioneers

The English Electric Company is unique among British Manufacturers of electric and diesel electric locomotives and equipment for railway electrification. It is the only one with facilities for designing and building in its own works both types of locomotive, complete with their power equipment. This ensures full co-ordination in the design and manufacture of electrical equipment, diesel engines, mechanical parts, locomotives and coaches.

English Electric have pioneered electric and diesel-electric traction since the early days. Few, if any, companies in the world can apply seventy-two years of continuous traction experience to the design and manufacture in their own works of both electric and diesel-electric locomotives.

Not only does English Electric build locomotives and other traction equipment, it also carries out complete electrification schemes which involve the provision of power stations, sub-station equipment and overhead lines, in addition to rolling stock. Such schemes have been carried out, among other countries, in India and Japan.

The company has supplied electric as well as diesel-electric railway equipment to the railway systems of many countries, amongst them the Ceylon Government Railways, the Malayan Railways and the Imperial Government Railways of Japan. In India, English Electric has supplied electric systems to the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian, the South Indian and the Great Indian Peninsular Railways.

Development of Pakistan's Electricity

The World Bank has granted a loan of \$13.8 million for the development of electric power in Pakistan to the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. All of the loan will be in European currencies, chiefly

pounds sterling and German marks. Six of the Eastern Exchange Banks (The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Eastern Bank, Ltd.; Grindlays Bank Ltd.; Lloyds Bank Ltd.; Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.; and the National Bank of India, Ltd.) are participating in the loan, without the World Bank's guarantee, to the extent of £735,000.

The loan will help to finance the construction of a 30,000-kilowatt thermal power station in Karachi; the rehabilitation of existing power plants; the extension and improvement of transmission and distribution facilities; and engineering services. Both the new power station and the existing steam power plants will be equipped to burn oil or natural gas; normally natural gas will be used which will be obtained from the Sui field in Baluchistan and will be transported to Karachi by the Sui Gas Transmission Company, Ltd. The Bank made a loan to this company in June 1954 for the construction of the pipeline, and the delivery of gas to consumers is scheduled to begin this month.

The expansion of power facilities in Karachi is of high priority in the economic development of Pakistan. There has been an unusually rapid growth in and around Karachi of light industries, most of which

process indigenous raw materials for domestic consumption. Many industrial plants cannot be put into full operation because of the shortage of power.

The new thermal power station is in an advanced stage of construction and is scheduled to come into operation early in 1956; the entire project should be completed by the end of that year.

This is the fourth Bank loan in Pakistan and brings the total lent there to \$58,250,000. The other loans were \$27.2 million for railway rehabilitation, \$3.25 million for agricultural machinery to reclaim waste land, and £5 million (\$14 million) for the construction of a gas pipeline.

Czech Offer to Indonesia

The Czechoslovak Government has offered considerable long-term credits to Indonesia. These have been accepted in principle by the Indonesian Government, and negotiations have recently been conducted in Djakarta with a Czechoslovak Trade Mission, led by Mr. Hloch. Apart from the question of credits, the discussions also included the possibility of an extension of the existing trade agreement between the two countries. Czechoslovakia is willing to buy tobacco, tapioca, quinine, etc. from Indonesia and offers substantial deliveries of capital goods in return.

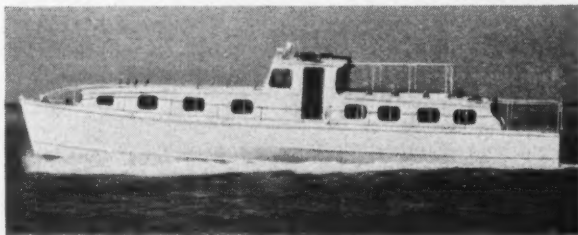
BTH Obtains Indian Order

The British Thomson-Houston Export Company has obtained an order through AEI (India) Ltd. worth approximately £300,000 for converting plant, DC switchgear, and control gear for the first stage in the main line electrification of the Eastern Railway in India.

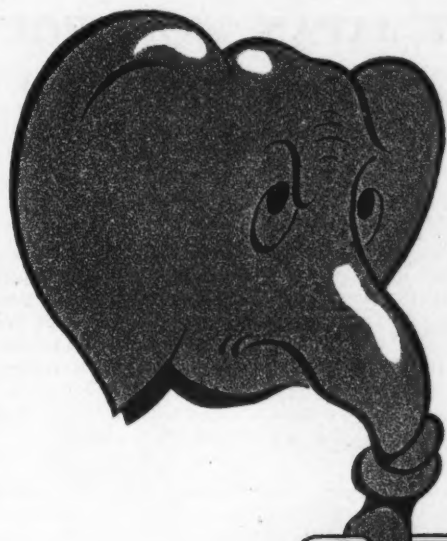
The order covers six substations and three track section cabins on the main line from Calcutta (Howrah) to Burdwan—a distance of 66 miles, and one track cabin at Karmarkundu which is on the branch line to Tarakeswar.

Motor Launches for Burma

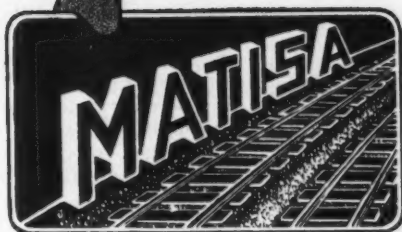
The Government of the Union of Burma placed an initial order in 1951 for launches constructed of aluminium alloy as this material is immune to attack by marine borers, rust, wet or dry rot or other forms of deterioration associated with the local conditions in which they have to operate. Since then a number of similar launches have been delivered and a further two are at present awaiting shipment at the builders' yard. These are of 55 ft. and 50 ft. length overall, and are constructed by Universal Launches Limited of Bideford.



A 55 ft. Patrol Launch for Burma



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BALLAST TAMPER

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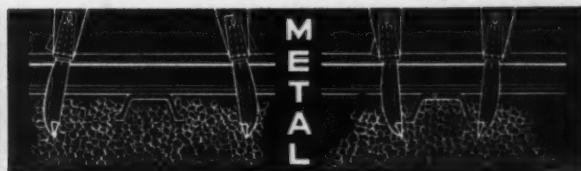
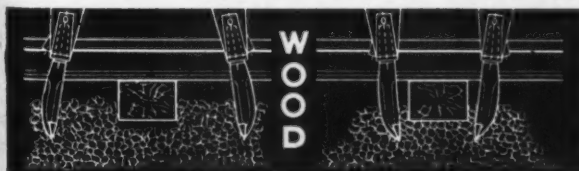
MATISA dual action treatment is gentle in its effect upon the ballast and sleepers forming or reforming a mould or seating for the sleeper without pulverising or spreading the ballast and giving a consistency from sleeper to sleeper unobtainable by hand methods and unequalled in uniformity by any other tamping process.

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THE JAPAN MONOPOLY CORPORATION AND TOBACCO

By a Tokyo Correspondent

RELATIONS between Japan and European countries first started when the Portuguese sailed to the southern tip of Kyushu Island in 1543. Tobacco was thus introduced into Japan at that time and smoking became increasingly popular ever since. It is recorded that tobacco was cultivated in Nagasaki in 1605. However, as the smoking habits became so widespread, the Shogunate Government issued a decree prohibiting smoking with strict penalties for those who cultivated tobacco. But this decree proved ineffectual and no deterrent to smokers.

Monopoly

Tobacco has been a Government monopoly in Japan for the past fifty years, and the Japan Monopoly Corporation is administering the tobacco monopoly as well as monopolies in salt and camphor. The Corporation allows farmers to cultivate tobacco in accordance with its cultivation plan, purchases the crops from the farmers and imports leaf tobacco. The Japan Monopoly Corporation manufactures tobacco at its 39 plants all over Japan. The annual revenue obtained from the tobacco trade by the Corporation amounts to more than 150 billion Yen which represents about 14 per cent. of the total Government revenue.

Production

In 1954 the total area under tobacco cultivation was 173,000 acres, with an approximate production of 270 million lbs. The types of tobacco are: the Native leaf, which was transplanted into Japan in old times and which flourishes in the Japanese climate and soil; the Flue-cured Virginia leaf, which was transplanted in recent years from the United States; and a small quantity of Burley leaf. The production of Virginia leaf has been increasing gradually, representing nearly two-thirds of the total leaf production in Japan.

Manufacture

Of the present total manufacture of tobacco in Japan, 92 per cent is used for cigarettes. The remainder consists of fine-cut tobacco for use in Japanese pipes (*Kiseru*), cigars and European type pipe tobacco. There are five cigarette brands: "Fuji," "Peace," "Hikari," "Shinsei" and "Golden Bat." A new brand called "Pearl" will be put on the market shortly.

Domestic Consumption

It is estimated that the number of smokers in Japan amounts to 22 million out of a total population of 80 million. Eighty-five per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women are smokers. Smoking is prohibited to persons of under 20 years of age, but this law is not very strictly observed. The *per capita* consumption of tobacco in Japan in 1954, was less than that in Britain or the United States. The total consumption of tobacco in Japan, however, has been increasing yearly at the rate of seven per cent.

Foreign Trade

Japan is exporting small quantities of leaf tobacco to Western Germany, Syria, Austria, Belgium and other countries, and at the same time is importing from the United States and India small amounts of leaf for blending purposes to manufacture high-quality cigarettes.



JAPANESE CIGARETTE

Of the various types of tobacco products placed on sale in Japan, FUJI is the highest-grade cigarette and the most popular among the higher-grade cigarettes is PEACE. PEACE is also popular among foreigners in Japan.

There are medium-grade cigarettes such as HIKARI, SHINSEI and others.

PEACE and HIKARI are being exported to Okinawa and many other South-Eastern countries of Asia and meeting with a favourable reception.

THE JAPAN MONOPOLY CORPORATION

2, Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Cable Address : "Monopoly" Tokyo

CEYLON'S SIX YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

By our Colombo Correspondent

CEYLON will spend Rs. 2,529 million on an ambitious six-year plan of economic development ending in 1960.

The programme, which will embrace the capital expenditure of the Government in all spheres of activity, will have as its general objective the increasing of the national output within the six year period.

The Government proposes to achieve this end by: (1) increasing the productivity of the export sector; (2) extending the acreage of land under cultivation; (3) raising yields in areas already under cultivation; (4) promoting the development of the industrial sector and (5) improving the earning capacity of a variety of other fields such as fisheries and tourism.

Nearly 77 per cent. of the total programme will be devoted to projects designed to expand the economy. About 16 per cent. has been set apart for social services. Only 3.5 per cent. is ear-marked for defence and administration.

Here is a summary of the major types of investment in the programme:—

Agriculture and Irrigation: Rs. 129 million has been set apart for the rehabilitation of the tea, coconut and rubber industries—the mainstay of the island's export economy—and thereby expand the capacity, output and earnings of these industries. Allied to these projects is a Rs. 43 million programme for the provision of crown-land to colonists for the cultivation of commercial and export crops.

Five new major irrigation projects, a series of minor irrigation works and the completion of several schemes now under construction is expected to increase the acreage under cultivation by 120,000 acres and help settle over 140,000 families. The major projects are the Minipe extension scheme, the Walawe Ganga scheme, the Heda Oya scheme, the Kirinide Oya scheme and the Malwatu Oya scheme. The construction of some of these schemes will continue beyond 1960 and may have, in part, to be undertaken by foreign contractors. The sum provided for all this work is Rs. 744 million.

Rs. 32 million has been provided to improve the productivity non-export agriculture. This includes the improvement of peasant cultivation by raising yields, diversifying products, providing better market facilities and other services of general benefit. Yields will be raised through the use of high yielding strains, introduction of modern agricultural practices and the extended use of fertilisers. Diversification includes the introduction of the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc.

Basic Utilities: Investment in this sphere serve to expand what may be described as the basic overheads of the economy. They include ports and harbours, roads and railways, power supplies, civil aviation and telecommunication. The total outlay envisaged is Rs. 765 million.

A major part of this sum will be spent for the completion of the Colombo Port Development Scheme and the development of the Galle, Kankasanturai and Trincomalee harbours.

The Hydro-electric Scheme Stage IIA will be completed around 1957—58 and Stage IIB will be commenced, thus providing additional power for domestic and commercial uses.

Industries: Special emphasis has been laid in the programme on the development of industries but unlike in the past, the Government will not directly engage in industrial activity; rather it will encourage activity in the private sector and convert existing Government enterprises into public corporations with the participation of private capital, both local and foreign. Vegetable oil, cement, plywood, leather, soda, DDT, ceramics and paper will be produced this way.

Oil refining, sugar manufacturing, production of tyres and the exploitation of mineral sands (specially monazite) will be carried on with foreign capital.

Small scale industries, too, will receive their share of assistance, and Cottage industries will be expanded.

Most important, a Development Finance Corporation for long and medium term finance for industry is to be set up. Mr. Richard Desmuth, Director of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development was in the island in July to finalise arrangements for its establishment. A Standards Institute is also to be created. An Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research has already been set up.

Education: The outlay on this head is Rs. 145 million. The programme envisages more schools and colleges and more teachers. Special emphasis is laid on technical education, through the provision of more technical schools and workshops.

Social Services: The Government hopes to find employment for 141,494 persons each year, taking into account the rapid expansion in population, which is estimated to rise from the present 8.9 million to 14 million by 1974. Programmes for water supplies, housing, hospitals, schools and training institutes and the subsidiary social services have been determined on the basis of the needs of a growing population. A sustained effort will be made to preserve and extend the advances made in the recent past in the social services field.

The Finance Minister who announced the programme stated: "It is an attempt to marshal the resources of men and material in such a way as to derive the maximum benefit for the country." He said it would go a long way towards laying the basis for a continued expansion in the economy and that it was only by such an expansion that a true solution could be found for the pressing problems of unemployment and low living standards.

Few in Ceylon seem to disagree with the Finance Minister's statements but there are a great many who doubt whether the six-year programme will bear fruit. The colossal failure of the first plan—the Six-Year Plan—is too fresh in their minds to inspire confidence in the Government's ability to carry the programme through.

There are others, however, who believe that the programme which is based on hard facts and was prepared after careful thought, unlike the first Six-Year Plan, will make an important advance towards the solution of Ceylon's problems.

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

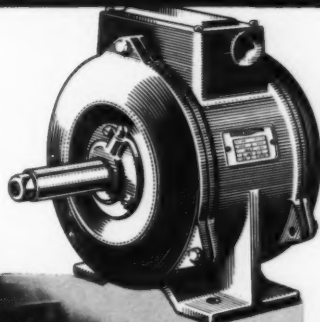
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Men have been seeking the source of the Amazon ever since the river
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Green explorer

Lake Ninococha, which lies high up in the
Peruvian Andes, to be the source of this great river.

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They soon coloured the waters of two adjacent lakes and, later, the tell-tale green hue
appeared in the River Marañon, which is known to be the upper reach of the Amazon itself.

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